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LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

BEST-EFFECTIVE EDUCATION THROUGH DISTANCE LEARNING

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Announcement

1919



PUBLISHED BY

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

PHILADELPHIA

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

SELF-INSTRUCTION UNDER EXPERT GUIDANCE.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Announcement
1910



PUBLISHED BY

La Salle Extension University
CHICAGO

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LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



The La Salle Extension University is a Republic
Among the Kingdoms and Empires of the Educational World.

NOTE

The La Salle Extension University is an Educational Institution Incorporated under the laws of Illinois, for the purpose of giving instruction by extension and correspondence methods.

The University offers its services to the following classes of persons:

1. Adult people who failed to secure the education they wished while young and who now desire to make up the deficiency.
2. Young men and women desirous of entering a profession or a semi-professional business, but who are not able to equip themselves by attending resident institutions of learning.
3. Business and professional men who find the University's text books, its lectures, books of information and bureau of information suited to their needs for reference and consultation, or who wish to avail themselves of the University's research facilities, and its special social, educational and civic agencies. The work of the University is thus more than a correspondence school. It falls within the province of extension methods of teaching—which has been well termed "*Taking the University to the People.*"

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FOREWORD

The La Salle Extension University, in establishing its Department of Law, sought to place it upon a plane that would bespeak for it the friendly co-operation of the American Bench and Bar, and also the law schools and colleges of America. Likewise in planning the Course of Instruction in Law it has been the purpose to give it that character and standing which would stamp it with the mint-mark of legal authority.

In thus promoting the cause of legal education among the general public we aim to prepare young men for admission to the bar, and to equip students with a practical knowledge of law and procedure as distinguished merely from a theoretical training. In support of this purpose attention is called to the following features:

First: The Law Faculty is composed of lawyers and judges of the Chicago Bar—men who have, by expert guidance and sympathetic assistance and co-operation, advanced hundreds of young men to power and influence in the legal profession and in the various departments of business.

Second: The Text Books used are especially written by professors and teachers in law schools and legal writers of recognized ability, and are thus the product of professional teachers. They are non-technical and thoroughly practical—the kind demanded by students and readers working alone. They take up the various branches of law and topics in the same order and follow the same general treatment and plan of teaching as is employed in the best resident law schools.

Third: The course of study follows the Text Books consecutively. The plan of instruction includes both the case system and the text method of teaching, supplemented and enriched by a series of specially prepared lectures.

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Fourth: Important briefs, opinions, and legal papers and documents, emanating from leading jurists and lawyers relating to great legal questions and problems that engross the public attention from time to time are supplied to the student, the purpose being to keep the student in touch with the great legal questions that come up before the public currently.

Fifth: Each student is in a class by himself and will receive individually conducted correspondence and individual help and co-operation in the study of law as outlined and administered in this course and will be entitled to practical consulting privileges relating to the course of study.

Sixth: An outline of study will be sent to each student. The work will be so conducted as to teach the student how to apply the principles he learns to cases as they arise in actual practice and events as they actually occur in daily life. There will be one or more written examinations on each subject. These will be corrected, marked, and carefully graded. A Diploma will be awarded upon satisfactory completion of the course.

Seventh: The student will be given the opportunity of conducting the legal affairs relating to various departments of business by being assigned to practical work similar to the training he would receive in a law office, for example: drafting incorporation papers, wills, contracts, deeds, mortgages, etc., examining abstracts, process serving, etc., etc.

Eighth: The School of Pleading and Practice, founded by Dr. Marshall D. Ewell, for the purpose of training the student in the theory of legal procedure, will be conducted under his personal direction and for the exclusive benefit of third year students.

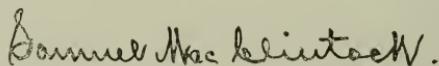
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Ninth: Local Practice Courts will be organized for the benefit of students in communities where 3rd year students to the number of 15 enroll. These courts will work in co-operation with the School of Pleading and Practice. They will be under the supervision of Wm. Elmore Foster, Head. These Practice Courts will teach the student how to try cases by actually conducting supposititious cases, from the time the client first states the facts (name and set of facts given by the Head) until the case is decided by the court of last resort. A local attorney or resident judge will preside over these Practice Courts.

The authoritativeness of the text used, the plan of study (the unique combination of theory and practice) and the co-operation of distinguished teachers, lawyers, and jurists, all of which are fully described elsewhere in this Announcement, justify the asservation that this course of legal study is incomparably better than any course ever before offered for University Extension instruction or Correspondence work.

A student of average ability, by diligent application, will be able to complete the course within three years by utilizing the spare moments that could be given by the student otherwise employed during the day. The young man contemplating the study of law need not hesitate because of the undertaking itself. He will find in the words of John F. Dillon, America's foremost jurist and a self-made lawyer, this encouraging assurance: "The number of cases is legion, but the principles they establish are comparatively few capable of being thoroughly mastered and capable also of direct and intelligent statement." Law is the dictate of reason and a rule of right, or in other words trained and organized common sense.



DIRECTOR.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

GENERAL STATEMENT

In introducing this statement we cannot do better than quote the words of James Wilson, of whom President Roosevelt said, "I cannot do better than have my theory of governmental action based upon the words and deeds of one of Pennsylvania's greatest sons, Justice James Wilson": "The science of law should, in some measure and in some degree, be studied by every free citizen and every free man," giving as a reason that in a republic every free man has duties to perform and rights to claim.

Respecting the study of law the La Salle Extension University appeals to the following classes of persons:

BUSINESS MEN: There is a large and growing number of persons who do not intend to become lawyers,—for example, the great body of active business men,—yet whose desire and duty it is to understand the principles of law and to know their own private rights. This knowledge can only be acquired by reading law, which for lack of opportunity cannot be done in resident law schools.

In this text the business man will find the general rules of law relating to the various sciences, professions, arts, crafts, businesses and employments practiced by the different members of the community. As a dependable, practicable and convenient reference work for business men we are justified in saying there is no other work that approaches this series.

There is no training better than a knowledge of law and no knowledge that will make a man shrewder, keener or safer in business.

YOUNG MEN EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS: There is a large number of young men engaged in various occupations whose ambition it is to become lawyers, and who are unable to attend resident law schools, but who have the right to aspire to the achievements and attainments of successful members of the bar. Among the many prominent lawyers and judges who have achieved professional distinction without attending law schools may be mentioned such men as Marshall, Lincoln, Kent, Gibson, Guthrie, Milburn, Rosenthal, Peckham, President Harrison and a host of others; in fact, there is scarcely a city that does not point with pride to its leaders in the legal profes-

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sion who are self-made men,—these men are examples of what may be done by *any* young man having the capacity and earnestness to take advantage of his opportunities.

We make it possible for the ambitious young man to achieve the highest measure of success by self-instruction under expert guidance, based upon the best series of text books ever prepared for the purpose of qualifying for admission to the bar.

PARTIAL RESIDENT AND PARTIAL CORRESPONDENCE COURSES: There are young men in nearly every community who have had a year or two at law schools and who are unable to complete their studies at a resident school, but who wish to prepare for the bar examination; and there are others who may desire, after a year or two in correspondence work, to complete their courses in resident schools and obtain standard recognized degrees. The university extension plan offers the means either to round out a resident law school course partly completed, or to prepare a student to take advantage of a resident law school course by taking correspondence work first.

STUDENTS IN LAW SCHOOLS: This series of text books takes up the various branches of law and topics in the same order and follows the same general treatment and plan of teaching as is employed in the best law schools in this country. The value of this work, therefore, to students in law schools becomes at once apparent, not only with respect to a material saving to the student in money, but in the matter of convenient arrangement for study. By omitting details and treating only the important principles of law by illustrations drawn from leading cases that have arisen in actual litigation, the student is enabled to cover more ground in much less time than by pursuing the ordinary voluminous text books.

This series of college text books contains the subject matter which, we believe, cannot be duplicated to the student for many times the cost, and which we believe will become the standard text in the resident law schools and colleges throughout the United States.

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STUDENTS IN LAW OFFICES AND LAW CLERKS:

There are thousands of young men in law offices without the opportunity to attend resident schools of law, whose hours of study could be made much more profitable if wisely and systematically directed. The extension study of law—supplying books not written as digests, but as clear outlines and explanations of legal principles—adapted to the needs of the legal student and accompanied by intelligent direction and helpful assistance, offers itself as a welcome boon to ambitious law clerks who wish to make the years of their apprenticeship count as nearly as possible for sound training.

LAWYERS: Many lawyers have neither access to large law libraries, nor wish to invest in the “cycle system” of purchasing encyclopedias, but feel the need of having at their disposal a modern resume of the entire field of substantive and adjective law in the form of a convenient text book series based upon a discussion of leading and ruling cases, arranged in a systematic manner, comprehensive in scope, and scientific in method.

Senator Beveridge expresses the defect in our present day law by referring to it as “so bulky, unorganized and confused that to reduce, rationalize and systematize is the greatest task of all.” In this connection it must be remembered that alphabetical arrangement is not classification, but the opposite; its proper use is confined to dictionaries, digests and indices.

Lawyers without exception will recognize from experience that: “What is required and what must at some time or other be undertaken is a treble process—*the process of elimination, the process of condensation, and the process of classification.*”—Field, Am. Bar Ass’n.

And the following is also true: “A statement of the whole body of the law in concise and systematic form would be of priceless value.”—Carter.

Judge John F. Dillon’s opinion is expressed as follows:

“A systematic statement of the leading topics and principles of American law, distinguished as far as practicable from obsolete rules and doctrines which tend to render it bulky and uncertain is becoming daily more necessary.”

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PLAN OF INSTRUCTION AND OUTLINE OF STUDY.

The plan of instruction and outline of study include a unique combination of practical features never before employed in any correspondence course.

The order is as follows:—The instructor in charge of a subject will first prepare an introductory lecture and an outline of study for the subjects, and will assign a certain portion of the text for the lesson for each day. He will then prepare the quiz exercises, and the student will answer each question relating to the text, having in the meantime prepared himself on the subject assigned by the aid of his text books and the quiz exercises incorporated therein.

There will be one or more written examinations on each subject. The examination papers (and practical exercises which include the third year work of the School of Pleading and Practice and the Local Practice Courts) will be corrected and marked, and these credits will determine the student's grade.

There will also be lectures supplementing the course, which will be forwarded at regular intervals, and special briefs, legal papers, etc., supplied throughout the course dealing with great legal questions of the day.

There will be for third year students a School of Pleading and Practice in which the student will learn how to prepare papers connected with law suits, and Local Practice Courts will be established where he will learn how to try cases.

Practical exercises will be given in such matters as drafting incorporation papers, conducting the legal business of a corporation, forms of conveyancing, drawing wills and partnership papers, examining abstracts, analyzing and examining cases, etc.

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Every lesson will be accompanied by such explanation as is necessary to adapt it to the comprehension of the particular student.

The examinations will be so conducted as to teach the student to apply the principles he learns to cases as they arise in actual practice and events as they occur in daily life.

The regular course of instruction extends through three years, and will, we believe, be found to comprise everything required for admission to practice in any state. Special attention has been given to those topics which have a direct and particular bearing on the every day work of the lawyer, and no branch of legal study has been omitted which is deemed necessary for the preparation of students for actual practice.

Students who have completed a portion of their studies in other reputable schools, will receive credit in this school upon presentation of proper certificates.



HEAD
Department of Law.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

THE LAW FACULTY.

“SELF INSTRUCTION UNDER EXPERT GUIDANCE.”

The soul of an educational institution is its Faculty. A large endowment, a spacious campus, and a great library cannot offset a poor Faculty. The Faculty of the Department of Law of the La Salle Extension University is composed of men of such wide experience and extensive legal and literary ability as fully to meet all of the requirements of teachers of law.

Each professor has made a study of the particular subject he has in charge and has demonstrated his particular fitness by his work as an instructor in resident law schools and is also author or editor of standard treatises on the subjects under his charge. The members of this Faculty reflect an experience as practitioners and instructors in the law extending through a period of more than 25 years. This practical experience is of the greatest benefit to the student.

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FACULTY.

WILLIAM ELMORE FOSTER, LL.B., Head.

Professor of Law of Evidence, Torts, and Pleading.

MARSHALL D. EWELL, A. M., LL.B., M. D.,

Professor of Jurisprudence, Legal Institutions, Law of Partnership, International Law, etc. Head of the School of Pleading and Practice.

JOHN P. AHRENS, LL.D.,

Professor of Law of Domestic Relations, Bailments, Damages, etc.

ALBERT F. WILSON, A. B., LL.B.,

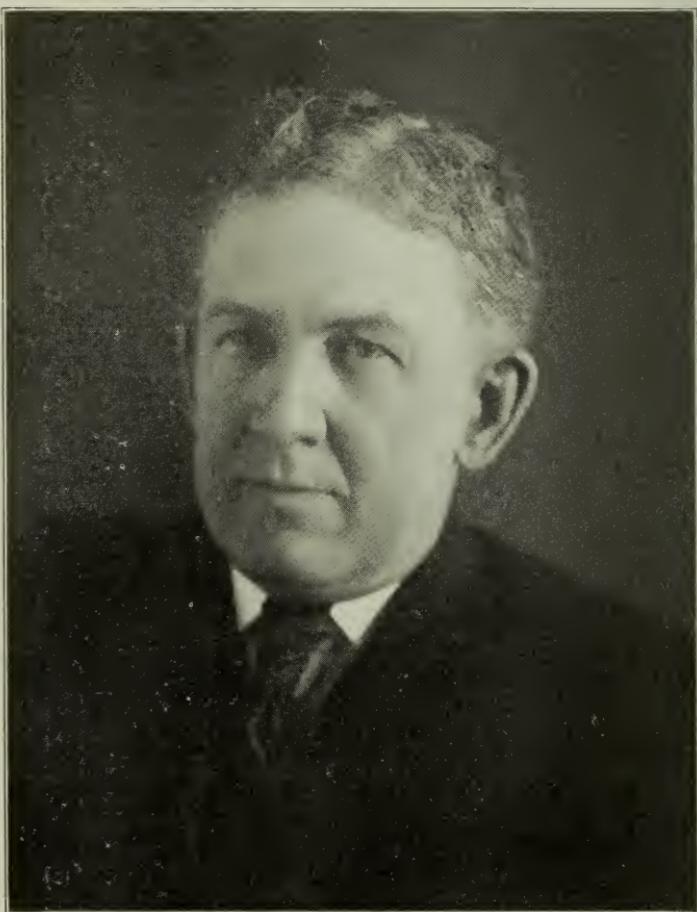
Professor of Law of Contracts, Agency, Corporations, Statutory Construction, etc.

GEORGE FREDERICK RUSH, A.M., LL.B.,

Professor of Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading, etc.

GEORGE R. JENKINS, A.B., LL.B.,

Professor of Sales, Real Property, etc.



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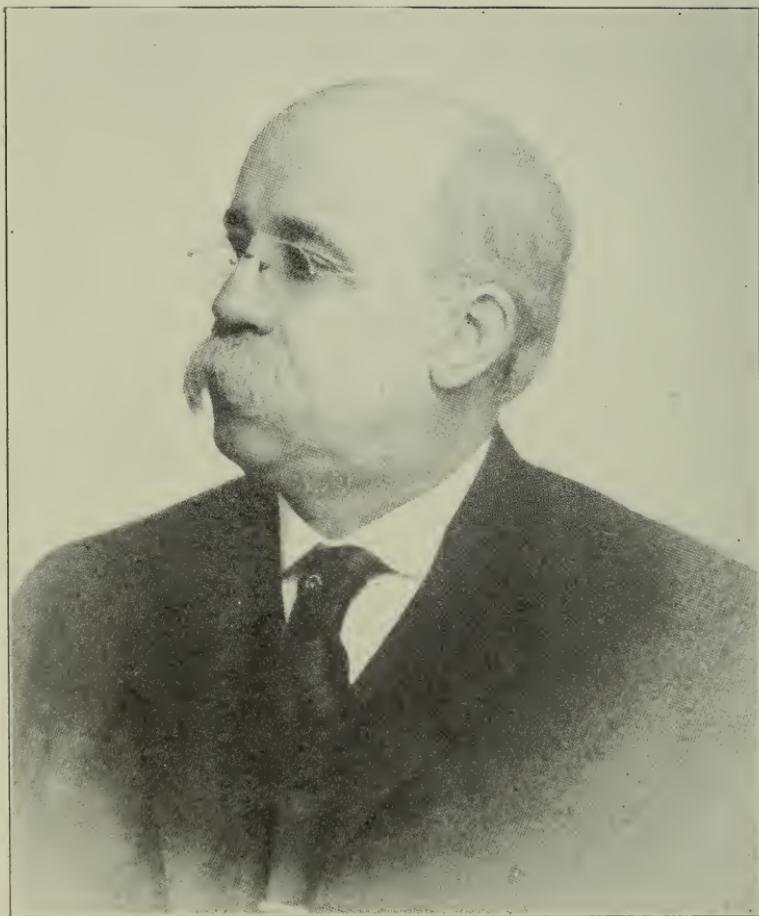
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

FOSTER, William Elmore, born at Fond du Lac, Wis., 1865. Head Department of Law, La Salle Extension University. Graduated from the Northwestern University Law Department, Union College of Law, in 1888, receiving the degree of LL.B. He was in the legal department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co., as assistant attorney, from 1888 to 1898, when he went into the general practice with offices in the Fort Dearborn Building, Chicago, where he is still located.



He organized the Practice Court in the Chicago-Kent College of Law in 1900 and also the Trial Course. He is at present professor of the Law of Pleading and Procedure, and Judge of the Practice Court in the Chicago-Kent and has also taught Blackstone and Common Law Pleadings in said school. He is now and has been for the past ten years trial attorney for two of the Elevated Railroads in Chicago. He has a general law practice. He is a member of the Union League Club, South Shore Country Club and Hamilton Club. He has been a member of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church for twenty-eight years.

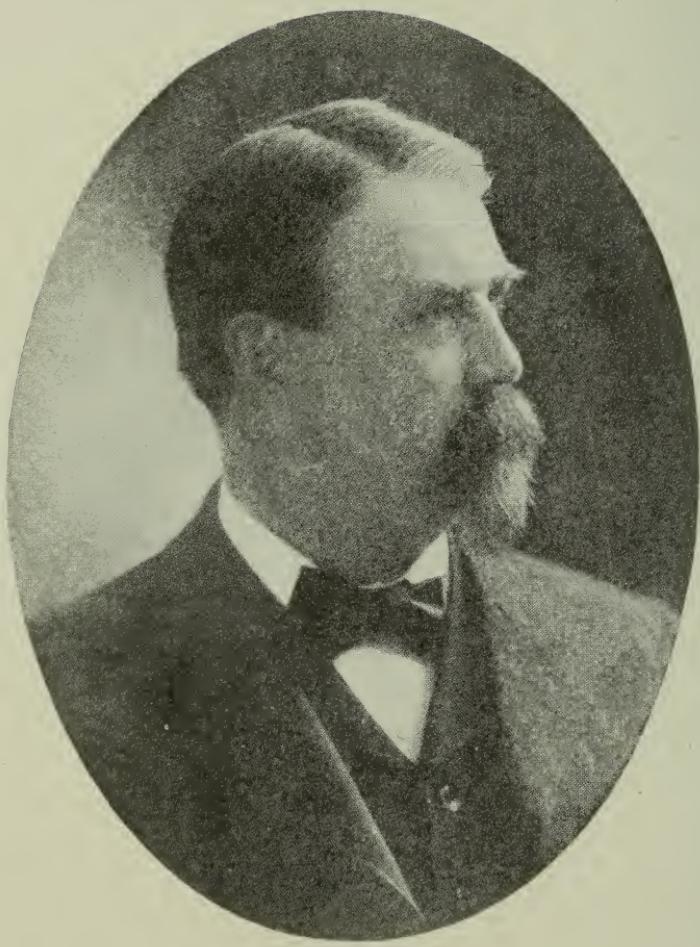
The first that was known of the Foster family was about the year 1050, when Sir Robert Forrester, called then by his Latinized name, Forestarius, went over to England with William the Conqueror, who here married Sir Robert's sister. There has been a lawyer in every generation of the Foster family. His ancestors are conspicuous in history, having held many noted positions of trust and honor, among them being the commander of the consort of the Mayflower, first governor of Nantucket and Marthas Vineyard, President of Harvard, etc., etc.



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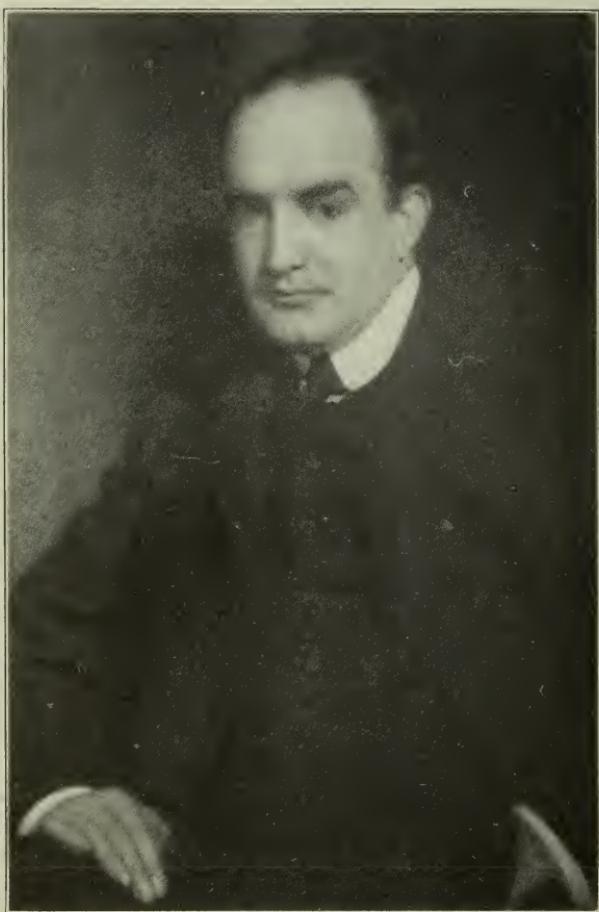
EWELL, Marshall D., was graduated in 1864 as a teacher from the Michigan State Normal School. This institution subsequently, on the 28th day of June, 1893, on the ground "of his ample scholarship and long and conspicuously honorable service in the profession of teaching," conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Pedagogics. In 1868, upon the completion of a two years' course, the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Subsequently, on the 26th day of June, 1897, the same institution, on the recommendation of its faculty of law, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. On the 25th day of March, 1885, upon the completion of a course of three years' study the Chicago Medical College, now known as the Northwestern University Medical College, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is also an ex-president of the American Microscopical Society and a member of numerous other literary, medical and scientific societies. He has been engaged in legal authorship since 1875, and is the author of numerous treatises and legal scientific articles. Among his published works are: Treatises on the Law of Fixtures, the Law of Disabilities, Medical Jurisprudence, etc., and two hundred and upward other legal and scientific papers. He began work as a teacher in the public schools of Michigan in 1865; was the principal of Union schools in that state for two years. From 1877 to 1900 he was continuously engaged as a teacher of elementary common law and kindred topics in the Union College of Law, and the Kent College of Law, of which he was the founder and president. He has lectured for five years on Medical Jurisprudence in the Michigan University, and for one year in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. He laid out the course of instruction in the School of Pleading and Practice in the Chicago-Kent College of Law, which is still pursued in substance.



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AHRENS, John P.—Born in Germany, October 1, 1851. Paternal-grandfather was a prominent physician in Hamburg, and maternal grandfather was the Rev. H. Paulson, a Lutheran clergyman. Mr. Ahrens began reading law with Gen. J. B. Leake in 1868 and taught school for several terms before coming to Chicago in 1872; was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and began practicing in 1875, having been a deputy clerk of the superior court under Major A. F. Stevenson in 1872. Was admitted to practice in the U. S. Supreme Court in 1882. Mr. Ahrens was connected with the long litigation between the International Bank and Samuel J. Walker, as counsel for the bank; was a member of the law firm of Bisbee, Ahrens and Decker, and was engaged in the case of Howe vs. The South Park Commissioners, involving a large part of Jackson Park, and also in the case against the Board of Trade, regarding the market quotations, the decision of the Supreme Court compelling the board to alter its system of doing business in that regard; was one of the counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Pickering vs. Lomax, involving the title to a large tract of land held by what is known as the “Indian Title.” In this case the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the decision of the State Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiff; the case involved the approval by the President of the United States of a deed given by an Indian, under an Indian treaty with the United States. Mr. Ahrens is a member of the First Baptist Church; in politics a Republican; has held positions of trust and honor in various orders and societies; in 1885-86 was Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum in Illinois; is a Mason, member of the A. O. U. W., Royal League, National Union. For more than five years he has been a member of the faculty of the Chicago Law School.



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WILSON, Albert E., born May 19th, 1874, in Brooklyn, New York, came to Chicago with his parents in 1889. He completed his high-school education here and, in 1891, entered Hobart College, Geneva, New York. This College with its small number of students but singularly able faculty, offered peculiar advantages to a youth studiously inclined. Classical studies were pursued until, in June 1895, Mr. Wilson was graduated, A.B., with classical honors. He was also elected upon graduation to Phi Beta Kappa, the great honor society of American colleges. By special work Mr. Wilson secured in 1896 the further degree of A.M.

He entered the law department of Lake Forest University, graduating in 1897 with the degree of LL.B. In July of the same year he was admitted to the bar, taking another year of post-graduate work.

He was first concerned with public service corporations but changed in 1906 to the great field of the "Industrials" to which, since that time, he has devoted himself almost exclusively. His work has caused him to go from coast to coast, to incorporate new, reorganize tottering or dissolve moribund corporations. The necessary study of the differing laws of many states has thus deepened his knowledge and broadened his experience.

In 1899 he became a member of the faculty of the John Marshall Law School of Chicago, acting as Instructor in Bailments and Carriers and in Torts. Later he was assigned to the chair of Private Corporations which he has occupied for the past three years, giving incidentally a short course in Damages.

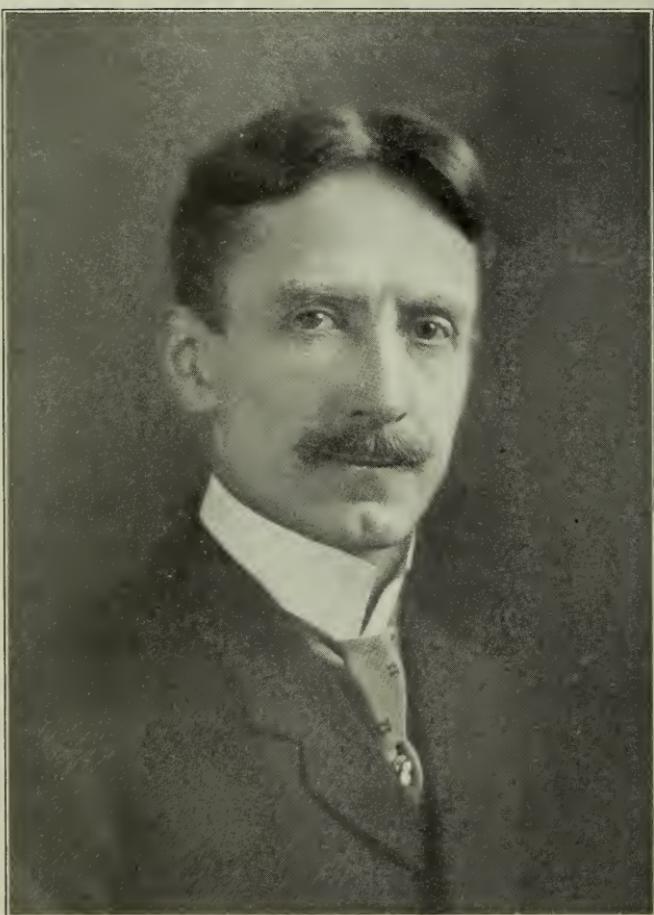
In view of the character and extent of his experience we believe Mr. Wilson is peculiarly fitted to conduct the work to which he has been appointed and take pleasure in announcing him as a member of our Law Faculty.



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RUSH, George Frederick, A. M., LL.B., was graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1889; also studied law at the University of Michigan and at the Chicago-Kent Law School; member of the Chicago Bar; in active practice since 1891; was for ten years Master of Chancery of the Superior Court at Chicago; Professor of Equity Pleading and Practice at the John Marshall Law School, and author of Rush's Manual of Equity Pleading and Practice; member of the firm of Rush & Holden, 100 Washington Street, Chicago.



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JENKINS, George R., A.B., LL.B., born in Chicago, Ill., July 26, 1870. He is a graduate of Chicago Grammar and High Schools, of Beloit College, and of the Law School of Harvard University. During a portion of the time while he was a student at Beloit College he was an instructor in the Beloit Academy. He received his office training with the law firm of Jesse A. and Henry R. Baldwin, and from 1899 to 1905 was the junior member of the law firm of Robert E. and George R. Jenkins. In 1905 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Real Estate Title and Trust Company, since which time he has been engaged in legal and other work connected with the business of that company. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, and is Professor of the Law of Sales in the Chicago Law School. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens Association of Chicago, and of the Board of Directors and of the Finance Committee of the Commercial Life Insurance Company. He was recently a member of the Board of Directors of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, and in 1900 was the Secretary of that organization. He is also a member of the Directory and Chairman of the House Committee of the Kenwood Club. During recent years he has delivered a number of lectures upon real-estate law and kindred subjects, and during 1909 addressed the Chicago Law School, the Cook County Real Estate Board, the Sunday Evening Club, Immanuel Baptist Church, and various other organizations. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Kenwood Evangelical Church, is married, and resides at 5463 Washington Avenue, Chicago.



LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

STATEMENT

BY

JAMES DEWITT ANDREWS, LL. D.

Formerly of the Law Faculty, Northwestern University,

The great English commentator said that a competent knowledge of the laws of his country was the necessary accomplishment of every gentleman and scholar. In this country this privilege and duty extends to a greater proportion of the inhabitants than it did in England.

James Wilson, the first great jurist to deliver a course of lectures in a regularly organized college, said: "The science of law should, in some measure and in some degree, be the study of every free citizen and of every free man. Every free citizen and every free man has duties to perform and rights to claim. Unless in some measure and in some degree he knows those duties and those rights, he can never act as a just and independent part. . . . Happily the general and most important principles of law are not removed to a very great distance from common apprehension. . . . As a science the law is far from being so disagreeable or so perplexing a study as it is frequently supposed to be. . . . The knowledge of the rational principles on which the law is founded ought, especially in a free government, to be diffused over the whole community."

This spirit is again animating the public and demanding that knowledge which enables the intelligent exercise of the duties of citizenship. The systematic dissemination of knowledge to the public at large is called University Extension work.

The principle or policy which accounts for the perpetuity of University Extension work is that the prosperity and stability of a nation of a self-governing people does not depend so much upon a highly educated *few* as the thoroughly well-educated *many*. The principles and public policy which actuate this movement are precisely the same which impelled our forefathers to establish the common schools system of America, and which has proved so potent that it is justly regarded as one of our vital institutions. The greatest leveller is education.

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Having in the course of twenty years had occasion to write many treatises touching upon every field of our jurisprudence, and having in addition criticised in the original MSS above 100 law books, these volumes have, therefore, the advantage of having been produced from materials which have received careful and deliberate historical and comparative study, and which have had the test of actual use.

In producing my part of this series I have used as the basis my earlier works, so simplifying the matter as to bring it within the comprehension of the non-professional reader by means of simple, practical examples, illustrating events and transactions likely to arise in daily life, and by illustrating the application of the principles and rules of law which will be applied, using for this purpose condensed cases showing the actual decisions of the courts, for after all the province of law is to provide for the events which will surely happen and point out what the courts that administer the law will do when the event occurs. The fixedness of law being, that the court will do in the next case what it did in the last, in other words the courts follow precedent. This is the great doctrine *Stare decisis*.

Illustrative cases are shown precisely as they appear in the reports, but condensed just as a lawyer arguing before a court would state a case, that is, the material facts, the questions raised and argued, then indicating the theory and the law applied in the actual case and finally the decision rendered. This is deemed important in order to obviate the necessity of consulting the reports, which is practically impossible for the non-technical student. First, because he cannot have access to the libraries; and second, because he would be lost in the verbiage of reported cases.

All my other treatises have been written for professional readers and for them much may be implied as either understood or to be acquired by a reference to the authorities cited. This book is constructed with special reference to its use by persons not necessarily intending professional study and not having access to the law libraries. This does not imply, however, that the work loses any element of strength for professional use. On the contrary it gains by the addition of this illustrative matter and the insertion of condensed cases, which will prove to be a great practical help to the busy lawyer.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

A word to the students contemplating admission to the bar:—

The time has not yet come, and probably never will be reached in America, where the young man trammelled by circumstances, or the lack of means, who has the desire, the earnestness of purpose and the capability, to acquire a thorough legal education outside of the law schools, will be barred from the opportunity to submit his qualifications to the examining tribunal for admission to the bar.

Notwithstanding all the talk one hears about requiring young men to take a course at a resident college, the condition remains, and will exist for all time to come, that many young men must come to the bar through studies not pursued at college or not come at all; and hundreds of brilliant lawyers can be named, all of whom are equal to an equal number of the greatest graduate lawyers.

The young man whose scanty means will not enable him to take a college course need not despair. The words of one of our greatest legal scholars give him ample encouragement. The late John Randolph Tucker reminds us that "before there were any law schools there were lawyers as big as any trained in such schools." The original work of the self-trained bar of all countries stands in vindication of this statement. The Mansfields, the Hardwicks, the Eldons of England; the Marshalls, the Kents, the Gibsons of America, are the men of might in the profession who, by *self-training*, reached eminence to which our pupils may nobly, but in most cases, vainly aspire.

History teaches no uncertain lesson. The elements of greatness and success are in the man. There are no locks and keys on learning. There is no monopoly of ideas. There are no secret formulas handed down from generation to generation or locked up in the language of an alien tongue. The law and jurisprudence of the United States is readily comprehensible by the ordinary understanding. The ordinary man will content himself with an ordinary understanding. Genius will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute mastery.

James D. Witt Andrews
10 Wall Street, New York.

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*Some opinions respecting Hon. James DeWitt Andrews
and his acumen as a legal writer.*

- “The Blackstone of America.”—Hon. William A. Woods, late Chief Justice of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.
- “Andrews’ Stephens Pleading.”—Adopted by twenty of our leading law colleges immediately after publication and now generally used in the law schools as a standard text book.
- “Altogether the best all-around work for students that I have ever seen.”—Hon. Wm. K. Townsend, U. S. Judge and Professor Yale.
- “The most scientific treatise on the subject ever produced.”—Prof. Homer Albers, Boston University.
- “Cooley’s Blackstone—Incomparably the best edition of Blackstone now in existence.”—Prof. E. H. Bennett, Boston University.
- “Wilson’s Works—I should be glad to see a copy of it in the hands of all the young men who are preparing themselves for the profession.”—Henry Wade Rogers, Dean Law School, Yale.
- “Andrews’ American Law—The greatest judicial production that has yet appeared in this country.”—Green Bag.
- “Superior to anything published since the first edition of Kent’s Commentary.”—Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut.
- “Neither Blackstone nor Kent nor Story nor Greenleaf surpasses him.”—Seymour D. Thompson, author of “Thompson on Corporations,” “Thompson on Negligence,” “Thompson on Trials,” etc.
- “He has the penetration that goes to the ground-work of the law and the form of co-ordination and the sense of proportion from which accurate classification and statement can proceed.”—Grosscup, Judge U. S. Circuit Court.

Hundreds of leading jurists, scholars and statesmen give expression to a uniform sentiment respecting Mr. Andrews’ legal accomplishments as a law writer, including:

- Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the U. S. Supreme Court.
- Justice David J. Brewer, of the U. S. Supreme Court.
- Justice Henry B. Brown, of the U. S. Supreme Court.
- Justice W. A. Wood, of the U. S. Court of Appeals.
- Justice W. H. Seaman, of the Court of Appeals.
- Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Professor at Yale.
- Prof. Ezra P. Thayer, Harvard Law School.
- Judge William K. Townsend, Professor at Yale.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

(Continued)

Justice James H. Cartwright, Supreme Court of Illinois.
Judge Thos. A. Moran, Chicago, Dean of Kent Law School.
Hon. Chas. H. Aldrich, former Solicitor General U. S. A.
Judge Wm. T. Speer, Chief Justice of Ohio.
A. H. Whitfield, Chief Justice of Supreme Court Mississippi.
Prof. Vasco H. Roberts, Dean University of Missouri Law School.
Prof. A. H. Therekmorton, Central University of Kentucky.
Prof. John C. Gray, of Harvard Law School.
Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, Dean of Yale Law School.
Hon. Albert S. Batchellor, Lawyer, New Hampshire.
Prof. Ira C. Young, Missouri College of Law.
Prof. John E. Ewerrt, Q. C., Winnipeg.
Prof. George Chase, Dean New York Law School.
Prof. M. E. Morris, Georgetown University Law School, Judge
Court of Appeals District of Columbia.
Prof. E. W. Huffcut, former Dean Cornell University Law School.
Prof. Michael A. Hartigan, University of Notre Dame.
Prof. Walpole Wood, President of Chicago Law Institute.
Dr. George W. Warvelle, Chicago Law School.
Dr. H. B. Hutchins, Dean of University Michigan Law School.
Prof. Charles W. Needham, Columbian University, Washington.
Prof. James A. Rohbach, University of Indiana Law School.
Prof. J. W. Green, University of Kansas Law School.
Hon. Moritz Rosenthal, one of leading counsel in famous twenty-
nine million dollar Standard Oil case.
Dr. Henry H. Ingersoll, A.B., LL.D., Dean and Professor of Law
University of Tennessee.
Dr. Chas. W. Needham, President George Washington University,
Washington, D. C.
Dr. Chas. Noble Gregory, A.M., LL.D., Dean College Law Univer-
sity of Iowa.
Dr. Chas. F. Carusi, Dean National Univ. Law, Washington, D. C.
Dr. W. S. Pattie, Dean Law School University of Minnesota.
Hon. Herbert S. Hadley, Governor and former Attorney Gen-
eral Missouri.
Dr. W. E. Walz, M.A., LL.D., Dean College of Law Univ. of Maine.
Dr. Chas. E. Hogg, LL.D., Dean College of Law Univ. of W. Va.
Dr. Chester C. Cole, Dean Iowa College of Law, Drake Univ.

We quote from a current number of the "Green Bag" an editorial extract as follows:

"Dr. Andrews is a jurist of remarkable powers of analysis, classi-
fication, and exposition, a master of the science of jurisprudence,
to the study of which he has devoted himself with great industry,
having proved himself one of the great constructive legal minds of
the age."

TEXT

AMERICAN LAW AND PROCEDURE

A WORK PREPARED UNDER THE EDITORSHIP
OF

JAMES P. HALL, A.B., LL.B.,
Dean of Law School, University of Chicago
AND

JAMES DEWITT ANDREWS, LL.D.,
Author of "Andrews' American Law," Editor "Andrews'
Stephens' Pleading," "Cooley's Blackstone,"
"Wilson's Works," etc.

Formerly of the Law Faculty, Northwestern University

This work is a systematic, non-technical treatment of American law and procedure, newly written by professors and teachers in law schools and legal writers of recognized ability.

INCLUDING:

Harry S. Richards, Ph.B., LL.D., LL.B. (Harvard)
Dean of College of Law, University of Wisconsin.

Roscoe Pound, Ph.D., LL.M. (Northwestern)
Professor of Law, University of Chicago.

George L. Clark, A.B., LL.B. (Harvard)
Professor of Law, University of Michigan.

Elliott J. Northrup, A.B., LL.B. (Cornell)
Associate Professor of Law, University of Illinois.

Albert M. Kales, A.B., LL.B. (Harvard)
Associate Professor of Law, Northwestern University.

Charles A. Huston, A.B., J.D. (Chicago)
Associate Professor of Law, Stanford University.

John R. Rood, LL.B., (Michigan)
Professor of Law, University of Michigan.

Ernest B. Conant, A.B., LL.B. (Harvard)
Professor of Law, University of Nebraska.

James P. Hall, A.B., LL.B. (Harvard)
Dean of Law School, University of Chicago.

TEXT
AMERICAN LAW AND PROCEDURE
(CONTINUED)

- Walter W. Cook, A.M., LL.M. (Columbia)
Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.
- Joseph W. Bingham, A.B., J.D. (Chicago)
Associate Professor of Law, Stanford University.
- George P. Costigan, Jr., A.M., LL.B. (Harvard)
Professor of Law, Northwestern University.
- Harry A. Bigelow, A.B., LL.B. (Harvard)
Professor of Law, University of Chicago.
- Horace L. Wilgus, M.S. (Ohio State)
Professor of Law, University of Michigan.
- Eugene A. Gilmore, A.B., LL.B. (Harvard)
Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.
- Arthur M. Cathcart, A.B. (Stanford)
Professor of Law, Stanford University.
- Percy Bordwell, Ph.D., LL.M. (Columbia)
Professor of Law, University of Missouri.
- Frank W. Henicksman, A.B., J.D. (Chicago)
Lecturer in Law, University of Chicago.
- William U. Moore, A.M., LL.B. (Columbia)
Associate Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.
- Arnold B. Hall, A.B., J.D. (Chicago)
Instructor in Public Law, Northwestern University.
- Clarke B. Whittier, A.B., LL.B. (Harvard)
Professor of Law, University of Chicago.
- John F. Geeting, LL.B. (Union College of Law)
Editor of American Criminal Reports.
- Samuel D. Hirsch, B.S., J.D. (Chicago)
Solicitor of Patents, Chicago Bar.
- James W. Simonton, A.B., J.D. (Chicago)
Chicago Bar.
- Henry P. Chandler, A.B., J.D. (Chicago)
Chicago Bar.
- James DeWitt Andrews, LL.D., Author, Lecturer, Jurist.
Chairman Com. on Classification of Am. Bar Ass'n.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

EXTRACTS FROM PREFATORY NOTE OF TEXT BOOKS.

PURPOSE OF WORK: This work has been prepared for the purpose of giving a brief, but accurate account of the principal doctrines of American law in such form that they may be readily comprehensible not only to lawyers, but to intelligent readers without technical legal training.

Perhaps more than at any time since the formative days of the Republic, the people are now seeking to understand the principles of law and government under which they live, and to take an intelligent part in administering or improving them. . . .

It is not possible, however, really to understand any considerable principle of American or English law without tracing its history back through a succession of cases in which courts have actually applied, explained, limited, modified or enlarged the legal doctrines, and thus wrought it into the form it now has. . . .

PRODUCT OF PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS: The application of principles thus evolved to the complexities of modern life has resulted in a mass of law too unwieldy to be adequately studied from its sources and explained in its entirety by any *one* person any more than an encyclopedia of medicine could be well written by a single physician in the present state of medical knowledge. The accurate statements of the principles of law actually in operation over the wide field of twentieth century activity is *thus necessarily a matter for specialists.*

For the purpose of popular presentation, however, it is not enough that a writer be a specialist upon a legal topic, but he must be able to seize its cardinal points and present them clearly and forcibly, with the proper amount of concrete illustration, and without cumbering detail. No men, as a class, are so likely to do this well, as professional teachers in university schools of law, who are constantly engaged in analyzing and classifying this immense mass of legal material, and in arranging it for presentation to students in the most orderly and forcible manner. By profession such men are legal specialists with a talent for lucid explanation, and

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their services have been chiefly enlisted in the preparation of this work. *All of the articles are written by men who have devoted special study to the topics they have undertaken* and most of the writers are professional teachers of law in our larger university schools.

METHOD OF TREATMENT EMPLOYED: The method of treatment employed has been to discuss the development and application of the more important principles of our law by illustrations drawn from leading cases that have arisen in actual litigation. Under our system of law-making by judicial precedent these cases are constantly cited and relied upon by the courts as authority for the legal principles enunciated in them, and this method of dealing with law at first hand has a freshness and interest quite foreign to the mere enumeration of dry-as-dust abstractions labeled rules of law.

By omitting details and by careful system of cross-references to avoid duplication, and by an earnest effort to secure due proportion in the treatment of the various branches of law, it has been possible in a modest compass to give a really clear, accurate and readable statement of the legal principles actually applied by the courts in the various branches of the law.

Sufficient explanation has been given of various technical matters in the introductory volume, in the glossary, and in connection with each special topic so that all of the articles may be understood by the intelligent reader without professional guidance, provided that the elements of fundamental topics, like contracts, agency, torts and real property, be mastered before advanced subjects, founded on them, be undertaken. . . .

PRINCIPLES OF LAW ARE ILLUSTRATED, by rules of civil conduct and by assumed or hypothetical cases in which a recital is made of a happening likely to arise in the practical affairs of life, the result of which governs the private and public transactions of men with each other and with society.

At the close of each volume has been placed a number of simple concrete problems designed to enable the reader to test his comprehension of what he has read. The discussion of principles in the text appropriate to each problem or question is indicated by the section number prefixed to the problem. . . .

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COLLATERAL CURRENT READING

The text matter is supplemented by collateral reading and printed lectures on current legal problems, furnished at regular intervals throughout the course; the purpose being to supply the element of current interest, to make the course thoroughly practical, and to keep the student in touch with the great legal questions that come before the public from time to time. The Institution will draw for this purpose from the highest sources in the field of American Jurisprudence. In view of the fact that future adjudications must necessarily determine the exact nature of this collateral reading, we can submit here only the following partial list from which work the assignment for the junior year will be drawn:

HON. JOHN F. DILLON,

Jurist, General Counsel of Missouri Pacific Railway Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., Manhattan Elevated and Union Pacific Railway Co.; Author United States Circuit Reports, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Bonds, Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America.

HON. DELPHIN M. DELMAS,

Counsel for Harry K. Thaw in Thaw murder case.

HON. ROGER A. PRYOR,

Former Judge Court of Common Pleas and Justice Supreme Court State of New York.

HON. JAMES M. BECK,

Former Assistant U. S. Attorney General, noted for the many important cases argued in the U. S. Supreme Court, including the Heely case and the Lottery cases; the Northern Securities Merger Case before Circuit Judges.

HON. ALTON B. PARKER,

Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, New York; Candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

COLLATERAL CURRENT READING

(CONTINUED)

HON. JOHN G. JOHNSON,

Corporation Lawyer, regarded as one of the foremost trial lawyers in the United States.

HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON,

Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania; Attorney General Pennsylvania; Author History of the Supreme Court United States.

HON. FRANCIS ADAMS,

Ex-Judge Appellate Court Illinois; ex-Judge Circuit Court Cook County.

HON. EDWIN W. SIMS,

United States District Attorney, Chicago; Former Solicitor Department Commerce and Labor; Special Investigator of the Alaskan Fur Seal Fisheries appointed by the Government.

HON. W. H. SEAMAN,

United States Judge Circuit Court Eastern District of Wisconsin.

HON. CHARLES H. ALDRICH,

Ex-Solicitor General United States.

HON. J. HAMILTON LEWIS,

Former Congressman; Candidate for Vice-President; Member Joint High Commission on Canadian Alaskan Boundaries.

HON. WM. E. MASON,

Former U. S. Senator Illinois; Orator; Lecturer.

HON. ARBA W. WATERMAN,

Judge Circuit Court Cook County, Illinois; assigned as Judge Appellate Court First District Illinois.

HON. HERBERT S. HADLEY,

Governor of Missouri; former Attorney General Missouri.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

THE SCHOOL OF PLEADING AND PRACTICE.

Note: This school has been founded and will be conducted for the exclusive benefit of students of the La Salle Extension University.

Experience has shown that the student who confines his attention solely to the reading of law is not fitted for practice until he has acquired a certain amount of actual experience in a law office. These defects in existing methods of legal education are remedied in the course of instruction here-with presented, and theory and practice are combined in such relation as to impart to the student the benefits of both methods.

In order therefore, to insure a practical acquaintance with the ordinary work of the law office a School of Pleading and Practice has been established.

This school forms a leading feature of the course of instruction. Each student is required to pursue a systematic course of instruction in the preparation of all kinds of legal papers such as are likely to occupy the attention of the practitioner. In other words, students will, so far as is practicable, be taught law by practicing it.

The ordinary theoretical instruction is given as practical a form as the subject matter will permit; and practical exercises are interspersed through the ordinary exercises as often as in the judgment of the Faculty may be necessary to insure the ends above stated.

The School of Pleading and Practice above referred to is not an occasional, but a regular exercise of the school, occupying in the senior year one or more hours a week, in which time it is expected to familiarize the student with all the ordinary proceedings of law and in equity.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

THE SCHOOL OF PLEADING AND PRACTICE.

Special attention is given to the preparation of briefs and the preparation of cases for trial, including the preparation of evidence.

The work in the School of Pleading and Practice will be entirely practical and without the use of text books, however, numerous references and authorities will be cited. The student will be required to file all papers relating thereto with the instructor in that department. A printed statement of the facts of each case will be furnished at least one week in advance of the exercise thereon.

All of the instruction papers, the questions and statements of fact will be prepared by Dr. Ewell, who will have this work under his immediate personal supervision. During the Course on this subject many hints will be given on the use of law books, and on the formation and use of law libraries, and other kindred topics.

Dr. Ewell was, we believe, the first teacher of law in this country to inaugurate this method of instruction, and long and varied experience in this kind of work warrants the belief that no other extension or correspondence school can approximate the excellency of our work in this department. In proof of this statement we refer to former students under him, many of whom now occupy important positions at the bar and on the bench in this and other states, and in the legislature of this state and the congress of the United States.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

LOCAL PRACTICE COURTS.

Working in co-operation with the School of Pleading and Practice, the La Salle Extension University will establish a local Practice Court, in county seats or other convenient points, where fifteen or more students register for the practice work. The proceedings of these courts will be conducted by a judge or local attorney.

There will be one session of the Court a month, except during July and August. The work of the Local Practice Court is taken in the third year of the Course, and these students will have the privilege of being enrolled as student attorneys of the Practice Court.

The Practice Courts will consist of the Trial Court, with both common law and equity jurisdiction, and the Appellate Court, to which all appeals are taken from the Trial Court.

Two attorneys will be assigned to each case. They will be given a statement of facts and from this each attorney will prepare and file the pleadings necessary to put the case at issue according to the common law or code system of pleading which prevails in the particular state. They will then prepare the evidence, selecting students or persons from those assembled, to act as witnesses. The case is then tried by the Court and a jury, or by the Court without a jury as may be determined. If the latter, two associate judges are generally selected from the attorneys to sit during the hearing of the case. The losing side makes a motion for a new trial which is duly argued. The testimony, which is taken down verbatim by an official court stenographer (where an arrangement for such an officer can be made) is written up and bill of exceptions prepared and filed.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

LOCAL PRACTICE COURTS.

If judgment is entered, an appeal is taken, the record, abstracts and briefs are prepared and filed in the Appellate Court. The case is argued orally. An opinion is filed. Three of the attorneys sit as justices in the Appellate Court. The rules of the Trial Court of the County in which the Court is held, the Appellate Court of said state and the statutes of such state so far as applicable, govern the proceedings. The sheriff, clerk, deputies and jurors are selected from the attorneys. The records in the Clerk's office are the same and the files in the various cases are handled in the same manner as in the office of the Clerk of the Trial Court of the County in which the Court is held.

Professor Wm. Elmore Foster, who organized the Practice Court in Chicago-Kent College of Law, in 1890 and is still conducting the same, will have general charge of these Local Practice Courts.

The *School of Pleading and Practice* and the Local Practice Court, work in close co-operation and serve to familiarize the student with all the proceedings in a law suit from the time the client states the facts to his Attorney, until the case is decided by the Court of last resort.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

First Year.

JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL INSTRUCTION.....*Dr. Ewell.*

Origin and earliest manifestations of law; American Law; Right and Law; the basis of Government; the Roman System; Magna Charta; Magistrate and People; Public Domain.

CONTRACTS*Prof. Wilson.*

Formation, operation and discharge; Statute of Frauds; Interpretation and Effect; Remedies for Breach.

AGENCY*Prof. Wilson.*

Formation and termination of relation; Obligations; Principal's Responsibility; Rights between Principal and Third Parties; Rights between Agent and Third Parties.

TORTS*Prof. Foster.*

Trespass to person and property; Nuisance; Negligence; Duties of Land Owners; Slander and Libel; Unfair Competition; Strikes.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS*Prof. Ahrens.*

Marriage and Divorce; Husband and Wife; Parent and Child; Rights and Liabilities of Infants.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.....*Prof. Jenkins.*

Sources; Nature; Crimes against Person, Habitation, Property; Public Welfare; Public Peace; Treason and Piracy; Arrest and Prosecution.

SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.....*Prof. Jenkins.*

Formation and Performance of Contract; Conditions; Transfer; Rights.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Second Year.

- PERSONAL PROPERTY AND BAILMENTS.....*Prof. Ahrens.*
Nature; Acquisition and Transfer of Title; Liens.
- PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADEMARKS.....*Prof. Foster.*
- LANDLORD AND TENANT.....*Prof. Jenkins.*
Creation, Nature, and Termination of Relation;
Rights and Liabilities of Parties; Fixtures and Rent.
- REAL PROPERTY*Prof. Jenkins.*
History; Land Tenures; Transfer of Title; Form of
Conveyance; Dedication; Eminent Domain; Drafting
of Instruments of Conveyance; Writing Opinions of
Title; Examination of specially prepared abstracts.
- MINING LAW, IRRIGATION LAW, AND MORTGAGES..*Prof. Foster.*
- WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION*Prof. Jenkins.*
Wills and Administration of Estates of Descendants;
Probate Proceedings; Executors and Administrators;
Practical Exercises in Drawing of Wills.
- EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.....*Prof. Rush.*
History; Specific Performance and Recission of Con-
tracts; Injunctions.
- TRUST AND TRUSTEES*Prof. Rush.*
- NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.....*Prof. Ahrens.*
Formal Requisites; Negotiations; Rights of Innocent
Purchasers; Obligations; Practical Exercises.
- SURETYSHIP*Prof. Ahrens.*
Contract; Liability; Discharge; Subrogation.
- INSURANCE, BANKS, BANKING AND TRUST COMPANIES....
.....*Prof. Wilson.*
- PARTNERSHIP*Dr. Ewell.*
Nature and Creation; Rights and Liabilities; Prop-
erty; Dissolution.
- CORPORATIONS*Prof. Wilson.*
Nature and Creation; Control and Management;
Transfer of Stock; Liabilities.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Third Year.

Note: The School of Pleading and Practice founded and conducted for the student's special and exclusive benefit extends throughout the entire third year and will be under the direction of Dr. Ewell. The Local Practice Courts will be established likewise for the benefit of third year students and will be under the direction of Professor Foster.

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS AND CARRIERS ..	<i>Prof. Wilson.</i>
Nature; Transportation; Telephone and Telegraph Regulations.	
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION	<i>Prof. Wilson.</i>
Legislative Control; Creation and Dissolution; Municipal Property.	
PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EXTRAORDINARY REMEDIES.	<i>Prof. Wilson.</i>
Nature, Eligibility; Election; Rights, Liabilities; Mandamus; Habeas Corpus; Injunction.	
CONFLICT OF LAWS	<i>Dr. Ewell.</i>
Law and Comity; Jurisdiction; Remedies; Personal and Property Rights.	
INTERNATIONAL LAW	<i>Dr. Ewell.</i>
Peace; War; Neutrality.	
DAMAGES	<i>Prof. Ahrens.</i>
Theory; Nominal and Exemplary Damages; Estimation, Computation and Limitation.	
BANKRUPTCY	<i>Prof. Jenkins.</i>
JUDGMENTS, ATTACHMENTS, GARNISHMENTS, AND EXECUTIONS	<i>Prof. Jenkins.</i>
EVIDENCE	<i>Prof. Foster</i>
Nature; Competency; Hearsay; Opinion; Attendance and Examination of Witnesses.	
COMMON LAW PLEADING	<i>Prof. Foster.</i>
Study of Text; Illustrative Cases and Practical Exercises and Drafting.	
EQUITY PLEADING	<i>Prof. Rush.</i>
Study of Text; Illustrative Cases and Practical Exercises and Drafting.	
CODE PLEADING	<i>Prof. Foster.</i>
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	<i>Prof. Ahrens.</i>
STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION	<i>Prof. Jenkins.</i>
LEGAL ETHICS	<i>Dr. Ewell.</i>

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

**REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION, DEGREES,
CREDIT, ETC.**

By Rule 39 of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois it is necessary that candidates for admission to the bar have a general education equivalent to that of a graduate of a high school of this State. Similar requirements exist in many other states.

The rules for admission to the bar of several states require that the student shall spend three years in the study of law either in a resident law school or under the tuition of a licensed lawyer, or partly both. The student may ordinarily, comply with such rules by arranging with a local lawyer to supervise his study and examine him upon the various subjects during the time he is taking the Extension Course. Such lawyer will be able to tell him just what is required in order that he may qualify under the rules. Any student who is diligent in the application of his studies and who is earnest in his efforts, will be able to pass the required bar examinations and will not we believe find the rule as to the necessary time covered an obstacle.

Students who have completed a portion of their studies in other reputable schools will receive credit in this school upon presentation of proper certificates.

Full information concerning institutions which accept our work for resident credit will be furnished on request.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Epitome of Students' Privileges in the Course of Instruction in Law and Procedure.

THIS COURSE INCLUDES:

1. Instruction in the theory and practice of Law by a Law Faculty composed of Law School Teachers and practicing Lawyers.
2. A series of text books, combining the case system and the text book system, especially written by professors and teachers in law schools and legal writers of recognized ability.
3. A supplemental series of specially prepared lectures, by eminent judges, jurists and active practitioners.
4. Briefs of Counsel and opinions of the Courts in adjudicated cases of current public interest.
5. An outline of study, correspondence lessons and co-operation in the reading of law and practical consulting privileges relating to the study of law.
6. Marking and grading of examination papers and the issuing of credit on work done, awarding a Diploma upon the satisfactory completion of the Course.
7. The practical office training of the lawyer, giving the student the character of experience in the preparation of legal papers which he would receive in a law office.
8. Practical illustrations of the principles of law by the use of hypothetical problems, assumed cases and events likely to arise in daily life, together with the general legal rules relating to the various sciences, professions , arts, crafts, businesses and employments.
9. Practical training in Local Practice Courts where the student is taught how to try cases by trying them. These Courts will be established for third year students in county seats or other convenient points where fifteen or more students formally register for the Practice Court work.
10. Participation by correspondence in the School of Pleading and Practice founded and conducted for the exclusive benefit of third year students of the La Salle Extension University.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

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TUITION.

First Semester (6 months).....	\$ 50.00
Second Semester.....	37.00
Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Semesters, \$25 each ..	100.00
Total.....	\$187.00

The amount specified above includes every item of expense covering the complete three years' course of Instruction as outlined in this announcement, except that a nominal fee of \$10.00 is charged for participation in the School of Pleading and Practice and the Local Practice Courts. This fee of \$10.00 is due and payable at the end of the second year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All correspondence relative to the Course of Instruction in Law and all examination papers and matters relating to consultation should be addressed to the Department of Law, La Salle Extension University, 2715 Michigan Ave.

Note: The plan of the La Salle Extension University Department of Law is to equip the diligent student with a knowledge of law sufficient to enable him to pass an examination of average difficulty for admission to the bar (provided he complies with the local requirements,) and also to accredit students who desire degrees, to resident law schools and colleges. Full information regarding schools and universities accepting such accredited students will be supplied upon request.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 1st Volume, Text-Book Series

JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS:

- (a) Introduction.
 - The Practical Utility of Adopting a Scientific Method.
 - Scope of Legal Studies.
 - Method of Treatment.
 - The Scientific or Institutional System.
 - Views of American Scholars.
 - Object of Historical and Comparative Study of Law.
 - The First Principles of Logical Science.
 - Origin and Earliest Manifestations of Law.
 - The Earliest Foundation of Government.
- (b) Principles of Right, Law and Government.
 - American Law.
 - Right and Law,—Jural Conception.
 - Society a Natural Condition.
 - The Basis of Government.
 - The Roman System.
 - Magna Charta, etc, etc.
- (c) Formal Jurisprudence.
 - Jurisprudence Defined.
 - Classification an Essential Process of Jurisprudence.
 - Practicability and Difficulty of Analyzing Our Law.
 - Utility of Definition.
 - New Meaning of Old Words.
- (d) Primary Classification of Subjects.
- (e) Personal Relations, Things, Actions.
- (f) Rights, Duties, Obligations and Remedies.
- (g) Magistrate and People.
- (h) The People.
- (i) The People of the States.
- (j) Public Domain.
- (k) The Sources and Systems of Law.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

AMERICAN LAW AND PROCEDURE

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

§ 1. **The practical utility of adopting a scientific method.** Science simplifies. Nothing is scientific which is not practical. The most practical methods are scientific. What form is to the athlete science is to the student. In fact, science as applied to the subject in hand discovers the simplest way of acquiring an understanding of the law and points out the line of least resistance in the process of handling the mass of knowledge necessary to obtain that understanding, and not the least important thing is not to handle more than is necessary.

The variety of phenomena and the infinite multitude of individual units which make up the whole of any of the subjects of learning do not by one whit increase the genus or the species to which each individual belongs. These are fixed by nature. The ewe and the ram are types of the genus sheep—and the representative pairs of the typical families are invariably reproduced in every individual of the thousands that roam the fields.

It is the same with those things which, though having no physical existence, envelope and permeate all that is material. Nature presents endless rounds of repetition surely to be counted on, and that with but slight variation.

A learned judge has said that science appeals to common sense for its adoption and Huxley tersely says science is nothing but trained and organized common sense.

The province of science is to render the least and the greatest of these understandable and to subject all to the domain of principles, rules, systems, and it is by these, and exactly in the proportion to the progress in this, that “man hath dominion over the earth.”

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

AMERICAN LAW AND PROCEDURE

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 2nd Volume, Text-Book Series

I. CONTRACTS:

1. FORMATION OF CONTRACTS:

- (a) Offer and Acceptance.
- (b) Consideration.
- (c) Contracts Under Seal.
- (d) Parties.
- (e) Statute of Frauds.

2. OPERATION OF CONTRACTS:

- (a) Joint, Several, and Alternative Contracts.
- (b) Interpretation and Effect of Contracts.
- (c) Rights and Liabilities of Assignees and Beneficiaries.
- (d) Remedies for Breach of Contract.

3. DISCHARGE OF CONTRACTS:

- (a) By Act of Parties.
- (b) By Illegality, Impossibility, Mistake, or Improper Conduct in Inducing Contract.

II. QUASI CONTRACTS:

- (a) Nature of Quasi Contract.
- (b) Waiver of Tort.
- (c) Benefits Conferred Without a Contract.
- (d) Benefits Conferred Under a Contract.
- (e) Obligations Connected with the Domestic Relations.

III. AGENCY (Including Master and Servant):

- (a) Fundamental Conceptions, Distinguishing Features.
- (b) Formation of Relation.
- (c) Termination of the Relation.
- (d) Obligations Between Principal and Agent.
- (e) Principal's Responsibility for Torts, Contracts and Crimes of Agent.
- (f) Rights Between Principal and Third Parties.
- (g) Rights Between Agent and Third Parties.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

1. CONTRACTS:

Illustrative Case: Lawes agrees to take ice from Eads, who agrees to furnish same for the season. Eads sells his business to an ice company which furnishes the ice, Lawes not knowing of this. Is Lawes liable to Eads or to the ice company for the ice furnished by the company after it had purchased Eads' business?

PRINCIPLE OF LAW STATED:

Acceptance and use of a benefit through a mistake as to the person supplying it, creates no contract to pay therefor.

Illustrative Case: A firm writes to a salesman, offering to employ him, and the salesman writes accepting, and posts his letter. In the meantime, and before the salesman's letter is received, the firm mails a second letter, withdrawing the offer. Later, the firm receives the letter of acceptance from the salesman. Is the firm bound by the contract?

What is the difference between a covenant and a condition?

In drawing a contract for personal services, which of these four forms should be used, and what is the legal distinction between them?

1. "In consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained."
2. "*In consideration of the performances* of the covenants herein contained."
3. "*On condition* that the party of the second part performs the covenants herein contained."
4. "*Provided* the party of the second part performs the covenants herein contained."

Edwards hires Peacock to serve for him for one year, to begin *one month after* the contract. How must such a contract be expressed? Suppose Edwards repudiates *before* the month, has Peacock a right to an action before the period of service begins?

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 3rd Volume, Text-Book Series

I. TORTS:

- (a) Trespass to the Person. Assault.
- (b) Trespass to Real and Personal Property.
- (c) Public and Private Nuisance.
- (d) Trover and Conversion.
- (e) Deceit.
- (f) Negligence, Contributory and Imputed.
- (g) Legal Cause.
- (h) Liability of Vendors and Producers of Property.
- (i) Duties of Land Owners.
- (j) Liability for Accidents Due to Fire, Water, etc.
- (k) Liability in Hazardous Occupations.
- (l) Slander and Libel.
- (m) Malicious Prosecution.
- (n) Inducing Breach of Servant's Duty.
- (o) Inducing Breach of Marital Duty.
- (p) Inducing Breach of Contract.
- (q) Unfair Competition.
- (r) Strikes, Boycotts and Business Combinations.

II. DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND PERSONS:

1. MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

- (a) Formalities of Marriage.
- (b) Causes for Divorce.
- (c) Defenses to Divorce.

2. HUSBAND AND WIFE.

- (a) Married Women's Property and Contract Rights.
- (b) Transactions Between Husband and Wife.
- (c) Liability of Husband on Account of Wife.
- (d) Marital Rights Against Third Parties.

3. PARENT AND CHILD.

- (a) Custody, Control and Discipline of Child.
- (b) Rights and Obligation Between Parent and Child.
- (c) Rights Against Third Persons.
- (d) Adoption and Guardianship.

4. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF INFANTS.

- (a) Necessaries.
- (b) Contracts and Conveyances.
- (c) Special Relations.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

I. TORTS:

- (a) *Illustrative Case:* During a Fourth of July celebration Henry lights a giant firecracker and throws it into the lap of Mrs. Steele, who is seated in a crowd on the grandstand. Mrs. Steele throws it from her. Mr. Bild sees it coming toward him, dodges and hits it with his shoulder and knocks it towards Mr. Stelle, and it explodes opposite Mr. Roberts' face, seriously injuring him. Who is responsible for the injury?
- (b) *Illustrative Case:* The employees of The Reese Mfg. Co. go on a strike. In order to make the strike effective, they ask Place & Co., who supply material to The Reese Mfg. Co., not to supply any more material. On the refusal of Place & Co. to comply with the request of the strikers, the employees of Place & Co. also strike. Has Place & Co. any cause of action against either their own employees or the employees of The Reese Mfg. Co.?

II. DOMESTIC RELATIONS:

- (a) *Illustrative Case:* Algernon is the son of wealthy parents, but is not of age. Of his own credit he purchases a suit of clothes, an automobile, a pair of opera glasses and a pair of shoes. For which, if any, of the above articles can he be held personally liable? For which, if any, of the above can his parents personally be held liable?

How may the marriage relation be entered into?

Can a wife sue her husband for tort (a wrong), for example, libel and slander?

What contracts can a husband and wife make with each other?

Is an ante-nuptial (before marriage) contract to make a will disposing of property valid? What principle of law governs?

- (b) *Illustrative Case:* Mrs. Black, a widow, with a daughter, and Mr. White contemplate marriage. W agrees that if B will allow him the use of her property he will will all of his property to the daughter of B. Can the daughter enforce this against W's estate?

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 4th Volume, Text-Book Series

I. CRIMINAL LAW:

- (a) Sources of Criminal Law.
- (b) Nature of a Crime.
- (c) The Criminal Intent.
- (d) The Criminal Act.
- (e) Parties to Crimes.
- (f) Jurisdiction of Crimes.
- (g) Crimes Against the Person.
- (h) Crimes Against the Habitation.
- (i) Crimes Against Property.
- (j) Crimes Against the Public Welfare.
- (k) Crimes Against the Public Peace.
- (l) Crimes Against Public Justice and Authority.
- (m) Treason and Piracy.

II. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:

- (a) Arrests.
- (b) Modes of Prosecution.
- (c) Special Proceedings Common in Criminal Practice.
- (d) Proceedings Before Trial.
- (e) At Trial.
- (f) Subsequent Proceedings in Trial Court Appellate Proceedings.

III. SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY:

- (a) Formation of Contract.
- (b) Statute of Frauds.
- (c) Subject of Contract.
- (d) Price.
- (e) Conditions and Warranties.
- (f) Transfer of Title:
 - Between Parties.
 - As Against Third Person.
- (g) Performance of Contract.
- (h) Rights of Unpaid Seller Against the Goods.
- (i) Actions for Breach of Contract.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

I. CRIMINAL LAW:

Intent: "The intent to do a physical act which constitutes a crime, is an essential ingredient in the crime, but the intent to commit a criminal offense is not necessary. . . . Where a particular mental element is required in order to constitute a crime, that mental element is marked by one of the words, 'maliciously, fraudulently, negligently, or knowingly.' "

III. SALES:

- (a) *Illustrative Case:* Miss R. owns a horse and wagon. She allows her brother to use them as a delivery outfit, permitting him to put his name and business on the wagon. His creditors seize the outfit. Can she recover it?
- (b) *Illustrative Case:* Lacken, a miller, having 1,000 bushels of wheat in his bin, says to Vance, "I will sell you 200 bushels of this wheat for \$100." Vance says, "I will take it," and gives Lacken \$100. Before the wheat is taken out of the bin the mill and all its contents is burned. Has the sale been completed?
Is ordinary advertising, with prices, an offer to sell? Arnold deposits money in a bank as trustee for Yardley, but retains the power to withdraw it. Is delivery sufficient to constitute a gift?
- (c) *Illustrative Case:* Z & Co. engage an executive who is made a general manager, officer and director of the company and to whom a certain block of stock is issued as part compensation, the understanding being that the company is to pay him \$2,500 and issue \$2,500 worth of stock for one year's service. In a month or two it is learned that the executive is a habitual drunkard (this fact was not volunteered on the part of the executive nor was inquiry made on the part of the company regarding his habits). He is asked to resign and complies, but declines to return the stock. What remedy has the company?

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 5th Volume, Text-Book Series

I. PERSONAL PROPERTY AND BAILMENTS:

- (a) Nature of Property
and Remedies for Infringement of
Personal Property Rights.
- (b) Acquisition of Title by Occupancy,
Accession and Confusion.
- (c) Transfer of Title to Personal Property.
- (d) Common Law Liens.
- (e) Bailments and
Finding of Property.

II. PATENTS:

- (a) Origin, Nature and Subjects of Patents.
- (b) Invention, Novelty and Utility.
- (c) Proceedings in Patent Office.
- (d) Assignments and Contracts Relating to Patents.
- (e) Infringement of Patents.

III. COPYRIGHT AND TRADEMARKS.

IV. RIGHTS IN LAND OF ANOTHER:

- (a) Natural Rights.
- (b) Profits.
- (c) Easements.
- (d) Covenants Running with Land.

V. LANDLORD AND TENANT:

- (a) Creation and Nature of Relation.
- (b) Form, Interpretation and Covenants of Lease.
- (c) Transfers of Lease.
- (d) Rights and Liabilities of Parties.
- (e) Fixtures and Rent.
- (f) Termination of Relation.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

I. BAILMENTS:

- (a) *Illustrative Case:* Brown and Jones are traveling together, each with much luggage. Jones wishes to spend six weeks in the West, Brown staying in a New York hotel. They arrange that Brown shall take charge of the baggage. He incurs a large bill, which he is unable to pay. In the meantime Jones sends for his luggage. The hotel keeper objects, claiming a lien. Can the hotel keeper hold all the luggage until his bill is paid, the hotel keeper understanding all these facts?
- (b) *Illustrative Case:* A guest deposits with a hotel manager an envelope marked and sealed, and receives a receipt. The next day, pretending to have lost his receipt, he obtains the envelope. After several months he returns, presents the receipt, and asks for his package, claiming that it contains \$1,000. In the absence of evidence that he had already taken the package (the manager had forgotten the matter) can he recover, and if so, how much?

II. PATENTS:

Adam Greeley has just invented a valuable device for binding books. What steps must he take in order to patent it? For how long will his patent be good?

V. LANDLORD AND TENANT:

- (a) *Illustrative Case:* Corbin leases a room to O'Keefe for a lawyer's office. Corbin later leases the rest of the building to John Raymond for a bar room. Raymond conducts his bar room in such a fashion that the place becomes so noisy and disreputable that O'Keefe's clients refuse to come to his office and his business is thereby greatly injured. May he throw up his lease?

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 6th Volume, Text-Book Series

I. HISTORY OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY:

- (a) Land Tenures.
- (b) Restraints on Alienation.
- (c) Estates Less than Freehold.
- (d) Transfers of Title.

II. TRANSFER OF TITLE TO REAL ESTATE INTER VIVOS:

1. TRANSFER BY OWNER'S CONSENT.

- (a) Form of Conveyance and Description of Property.
- (b) Estates and Interests Created.
- (c) Principles of Construction and Practical Directions for Conveyancing.
- (d) Deeds and Recording.
- (e) Dedication.

2. TRANSFER WITHOUT OWNER'S CONSENT.

- (a) Forfeiture, Marriage and Mechanics' Liens.
- (b) Eminent Domain and Tax Sales.
- (c) Statute of Limitations.
- (d) Prescription.

3. ORIGINAL ACQUISITION: ACCRETIONS.

III. MINING LAW:

- (a) Discovery and Location of Mining Claims.
- (b) Subsequent Proceedings.

IV. IRRIGATION LAW:

- (a) Systems of Irrigation Law.
- (b) Appropriation of Water for Irrigation.
- (c) Priorities, Transfer and Extinguishment of Water Rights.

V. MORTGAGES:

- (a) Nature and Elements of Mortgage.
- (b) Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee.
- (c) Transfer of Mortgage and Mortgaged Property.
- (d) Foreclosure and Redemption.
- (e) Extension, Assignment and Discharge of Mortgages.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

I. HISTORY OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY:

Under the older English law all lands in theory belonged to the King, and were held under him; the higher nobility of England, held by a military tenure, rendering military services in return for their land. The lower classes, held by a socage, or agricultural tenure, under which the monastery was held. All transfers of land were accompanied by great formalities, and there were elaborate limitations as to the extent to which interests in lands could be created. This has now all been done away with in England and those antiquated rules never prevailed in this country, since they were not adapted to conditions here.

II. TRANSFER OF TITLE:

John Jones is the owner of three blocks of land in the City of Chicago. He sells them to Peter McGill. McGill does not put his deed on record. Then John Jones sells the same land to Robert Andrews, who knows of the deed to McGill. Andrews puts his deed on record. Who is entitled to the land, Andrews or McGill? Suppose that Andrews, after recording his deed, had sold the land to Peterson, who bought in good faith, not knowing of the previous conveyance to McGill; who would be entitled to the land, McGill or Peterson?

V. MORTGAGES:

Henry McClurg gives John Brown his note for \$1,000, and to secure the note he also gives him a mortgage on his farm. Brown later endorses the note to Simons, saying nothing about the mortgage. The note is not paid at maturity. Who can enforce the mortgage, Simons or Brown?

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 7th Volume, Text-Book Series

I. ESTATES OF DECEDENTS:

- (a) Intestate Succession.
- (b) Testamentary Capacity.
- (c) Execution, Alteration, Revocation and Revival of Wills.
- (d) Probate Proceedings.
- (e) Executors and Administrators.
- (f) Survival of Rights and Liabilities.
- (g) Assets.
- (h) Priority and Payment of Claims.
- (i) Payment of Legacies and Distribution.

II. EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE:

- (a) History and Fundamental Character of Equity Jurisdiction.
- (b) Specific Performance of Contracts.
- (c) Reformation and Rescission of Contracts for Mistake.
- (d) Reformation and Rescission for Fraud, Duress and Illegality.
- (e) Injunctions to Prevent Torts.
- (f) Bills of Peace and Bills Quia Timet.
- (g) Cancellation of Contracts.
- (h) Removal of Cloud on Title.
- (i) Interpleader.

III. TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES:

- (a) Origin and Nature of Trusts.
- (b) Beneficiary's Equitable Interest in Trust Property.
- (c) Creation of Trusts:
 1. Trusts Based Upon Intention of Parties.
 2. Trusts Based Upon Unjust Enrichment.
- (d) Parties to a Trust: Beneficiary and Trustee.
- (e) Duties and Liabilities of Trustees.
- (f) Extinguishment of Trust.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

I. WILLS:

Illustrative case: Robertson was about to sign his will and asked Johnson and Mathews to come to his house and witness it. They came to the house, but it so happened that at the very moment when Robertson was signing his will that Johnson stepped into the next room to get a drink; he could have seen into Robertson's room if he had noticed, however. Mathews at the moment was looking out of the window, although in the same room with Robertson. Johnson and Mathews later sign as witnesses. Is the will properly witnessed?

II. EQUITY JURISDICTION:

Illustrative case: Harris agrees to sell Thompson a horse. He later refuses to comply with his contract. May Thompson on tendering the money, compel Harris to transfer the horse to him?

III. TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES:

Illustrative case: Cannon who was deeply involved financially, owned a large farm. His wife applied to White, her uncle, for assistance by way of a *loan*. White replied he would assist them. He proposed to pay off the debts, take a deed of the farm and then deed the property to Cannon's wife, which would provide for her. All agreed; Cannon and wife deeded the farm to White, who paid the debts. White died before he deeded the farm to Mrs. Cannon. No writing existing, White's heirs claimed the property, interposing the statute of frauds. What are the rights and remedies of Cannon and his wife?

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 8th Volume, Text-Book Series

I. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Formal Requisites of Negotiable Paper.
- (b) Inception of Instrument, Consideration, and Acceptance.
- (c) Negotiation: Rights of Innocent Purchasers for Value.
- (d) Obligations of Parties to Instrument.
- (e) Admissions of Parties to Instrument.
- (f) Presentment for Acceptance and Payment, Notice of Dishonor, and Protest.
- (g) Checks.

II. SURETYSHIP:

- (a) Contract of Suretyship.
- (b) Surety's Liability and Discharge.
- (c) Subrogation, Indemnity, Contribution and Exoneration and Exoneration of Surety.
- (d) Right to Securities of Surety.

III. INSURANCE:

- (a) History and General Nature of Insurance.
- (b) Representations, Concealments, and Warranties.
- (c) Specific Requirements of Policies.
- (d) Waivers.
- (e) Losses Covered by the Policy.
- (f) Recovery Under Policy.
- (g) Subrogation of Insurer to Rights of Insured.

IV. BANKS, BANKING AND TRUST COMPANIES:

- (a) National, State, Private.
- (b) Savings Banks, Commercial Banks, Trust Companies.
- (c) Banks of Credit Distinguished.
- (d) Bills of Credit and Bank Notes.
- (e) Deposits—General, Special, Specific.
- (f) Discounting and Purchasing Paper.
- (g) Certificate of Deposit—Pass Books.
- (h) Checks, Cashier's Checks and Drafts.
- (i) Presentation and Payment.
- (j) Liability as to Forged Paper.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

I. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS:

Illustrative Case: Perkins makes a note payable to bearer intending to give it to Forest in payment of an obligation. He puts it into his desk and it is stolen from his desk by his clerk, who sells it to Elliott, who purchases it in good faith. What are Elliott's rights against Perkins?

II. SURETYSHIP:

Illustrative Case: Burnham says to McDonald, "If you will let Monahan have goods on 90 days credit, I will give surety for him and will pay you if he does not." McDonald accordingly sells \$1,000 worth of goods to Monahan. When the 90 days run out Monahan is unable to pay and McDonald gives him 30 days longer. At the end of the additional 30 days Monahan is still unable to pay and McDonald attempts to collect from Burnham. May he collect the amount from Burnham?

III. INSURANCE:

Illustrative Case: Craft loans Tucker \$500, and Ingalls tells Tucker that if he needs any more money, he, Ingalls, will, if he lives, make him a present of \$1,000 more.

- (a) Could Craft take out a life insurance policy on Tucker's life?
- (b) Could Tucker take out a life insurance policy on Ingalls' life?

IV. BANKS:

Illustrative Case: Woodhouse desired security for a lease. Furlong, the lessee, thereupon deposited \$400 in the German National Bank and took a receipt reading "Received from Furlong \$400 to be held by us (the Bank) for one year as security for the payment of rent to Woodhouse. So much as will satisfy Woodhouse for any default is to be paid to him." Furlong not having paid the rent, Woodhouse sued the bank for the money as being a specific deposit or trust fund and not belonging to the bank. The bank had mingled the money and in the meantime had gone into the hands of a receiver, and set up as a defense that the \$400 was a general deposit. Can Woodhouse recover?

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 9th Volume, Text-Book Series

I. PARTNERSHIP:

- (a) Nature and Creation of a Partnership.
- (b) Rights and Liabilities of Partners Among Themselves.
- (c) Partnership Property.
- (d) Rights and Liabilities as to Third Persons.
- (e) Dissolution of Partnerships.
- (f) Distribution of Assets of Partnership.
- (g) Limited Partnerships and Those with Transferable Shares.

II. CORPORATIONS:

- (a) General Nature of Corporation.
- (b) Creation of Corporations.
- (c) Internal Relations:
 - 1. Control and Management.
 - 2. Corporate Affairs and Business.
- (d) Transfer of Stock.
- (e) Corporate Powers.
- (f) Corporate Liabilities.
- (g) Power of Government Over Corporations.
- (h) Special Relations of Corporations.

III. PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS AND CARRIERS:

- (a) Nature of Public Callings.
- (b) Kinds of Public Callings:
 - 1. Transportation.
 - 2. Telephone and Telegraph.
 - 3. Light, Water and Gas.
 - 4. Irrigation Drainage.
- (c) Obligations of Public Callings:
 - 1. Kind and Equality of Service.
 - 2. Facilities and Care.
 - 3. Equality and Reasonableness of Rates.
- (d) Rights of Public Callings:
 - 1. Compensation.
 - 2. Regulations and Special Contracts.
- (e) Special Liabilities of Public Carriers:
 - 1. Relating to Goods.
 - 2. Relating to Passengers.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

I. MINING PARTNERSHIPS, SYNDICATES,
CLUBS AND JOINT-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS
DISTINGUISHED FROM CORPORATIONS:

What is the difference between corporate affairs and corporate business? Which do the directors manage and which do stockholders control?

- (a) *Illustrative case:* A corporation is being organized: Galwey signs a subscription for ten shares; can he, after others have subscribed, withdraw? At what point does his right of withdrawal cease?
- (b) *Illustrative case:* Several men agree to acquire a street-railway system which they buy for \$100,000 and organize a corporation with \$250,000 capital, each subscribing pro rata and paying the subscription with the property they have just bought for \$100,000. The Company becomes insolvent. What are the creditors' rights? Are the stockholders, in the absence of actual fraud, liable?

III. PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS AND CARRIERS:

- (a) *Illustrative case:* B is a negro and C is a white man. They both try to enter a street railway car. B is refused admission because he is a negro; C is refused admission because he is intoxicated. Have they a right to sue the railroad company? Would the result be the same or different if each of them sought admission to a theatre and each was rejected for the above given reasons?
- (b) *Illustrative case:* Greg is in a street properly awaiting an approaching car. The car by negligence strikes a wagon, throwing it upon Greg and injuring him. Is he a passenger and can he recover damages from the street car company?

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 10th Volume, Text-Book Series

I. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS:

- (a) Public Corporations in General.
- (b) Legislative Control Over Public Corporations.
- (c) Creation and Dissolution.
- (d) Right to Local Self-Government.
- (e) Municipal Property.
- (f) Liability of Public Corporation for Torts.
- (g) Power of Public Corporations to Make Contracts.
- (h) Limits of Indebtedness.

II. PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EXTRAORDINARY REMEDIES:

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

- (a) Nature of Public Office.
- (b) Eligibility to Public Office.
- (c) Election and Appointment.
- (d) Acceptance and Qualification.
- (e) Tenure of Office.
- (f) Termination of Official Relation.
- (g) Rights, Authority and Powers of Officers.
- (h) Modes of Procedure.
- (i) Liabilities.

EXTRAORDINARY REMEDIES :

Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, Certiorari, Habeas Corpus and Injunction.

III. CONFLICT OF LAWS:

- (a) Law and Comity.
- (b) Territorial Jurisdiction.
- (c) Jurisdiction in Rem and Personam.
- (d) Remedies and Procedure.
- (e) Creation of Personal Rights.
- (f) Creation of Property Rights.
- (g) Inheritances.
- (h) Recognition of Extraterritorily Created Rights.
- (i) Enforcement of such Rights.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

I. QUASI-CORPORATION AND OTHER CORPORATIONS DISTINGUISHED:

History and definitions. The legal *idea* of corporations. Classification of corporations.

There are limitations upon the power of the legislature to abolish townships, counties and cities. The *principle* of home rule, or the right of self-government as to local affairs, *existed before we had a constitution*.

Upon what *principle* rests the *distinction* between the liability of incorporated cities and villages on the one hand, and towns, counties and unincorporated villages (or quasi-corporations) on the other?

What is meant by the *basic idea* that a government is not liable in tort (for wrong), and cannot be sued *without its consent*?

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLE INVOLVING LIABILITY.

Illustrative Case: McFarland left Chicago with a party bound for Waukegan, in an automobile. Outside the city limits the car, by reason of a defective bridge, plunged into a ravine, injuring the occupants. Who, if any, is liable? Would the case be different had the accident, for the same reason, occurred within the limits of a chartered city?

III. CONFLICT OF LAWS:

- (a) *Illustrative Case:* Mr. and Mrs. A are living in New York. They separate, Mrs. A going back to her parents in Ohio, and Mr. A remaining in New York. Mrs. A subsequently gets a divorce in Ohio on the ground of desertion. Mr. A, then in New York, marries Miss Q. Later on, the first Mrs. A returns to New York and has Mr. A indicted for bigamy. Is he liable for bigamy?

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 11th Volume, Text-Book Series

I. INTERNATIONAL LAW:

1. THE LAW OF PEACE.

- (a) Independence and Equality of States.
- (b) Territorial Domain and Jurisdiction.
- (c) Diplomacy, Treaties and Arbitration.

2. THE LAW OF WAR.

- (a) Effect of War Upon Persons, Business Relations and Treaties.
- (b) Property of Enemy: Military Occupation.
- (c) Means of Offense and Defense.

3. THE LAW OF NEUTRALITY.

- (a) Belligerent and Neutral States; Blockade and Contraband.

II. DAMAGES:

- (a) General Theory of Damages.
- (b) Functions of Court and Jury in Awarding Damages.
- (c) Nominal and Exemplary Damages.
- (d) Liquidated Damages. Certainty of Proof.
- (e) Liability in Tort and Contract. Avoidable Consequences.
- (f) Estimation, Computation and Limitation of Damages.
- (g) Special Rules of Damages.

III. BANKRUPTCY.

IV. JUDGMENT, ATTACHMENTS, GARNISHMENTS AND EXECUTIONS:

- (a) Nature and Kinds of Judgments.
- (b) Record, Modification and Effect of Judgments.
- (c) Nature and Issuance of Process to Secure or Execute Judgments.
- (d) Execution of Process.
- (e) Satisfaction of Judgment and Subsequent Rights.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

I. INTERNATIONAL LAW:

It should be noted that the International Law in one way varies very essentially from any other kind of law. All other laws have what is technically known as a *sanction*, that is, some definite body that will enforce the law. This is not true of International Law. It governs the actions of nations in their relations with each other *only in so far as they see fit to follow it*. For this reason it has sometimes been questioned whether International Law is properly law, in its technical sense, at all.

Illustrative Case: A is an absconder, who makes his escape to a French passenger vessel lying in its dock in New York harbor. May he be arrested on board the vessel by the New York authorities? Would the result be any different if A had succeeded in making his escape to a French war vessel lying in the Hudson river?

II. DAMAGES:

Illustrative Case: Deveraux makes a contract to work for Brill & Co. at a salary of \$50 a month. After Deveraux has worked for one month and has been paid for that month, Brill & Co. discharge Deveraux without cause. Deveraux shortly thereafter has an offer of another position at a salary of \$40 a month. He refuses that position and at the end of his year's contract with Brill & Co., sues Brill & Co. for \$550. How much, if anything, may he recover?

III. BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY:

Illustrative Case: Wild & Co. v. Provident Life, 214 U. S. 292. *Held*, where a creditor has a claim upon an open account for goods sold during the period of four months before bankruptcy, the account being made up of debit and credit, leaving a net amount due from the bankrupt estate, cash payments shown on the account under such circumstances are not preferences which the creditor must repay before proving his claim.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 12th Volume, Text-Book Series

I. EVIDENCE:

- (a) Nature of Evidence.
- (b) Relevancy of Evidence.
- (c) Competency of Evidence in General.
- (d) Hearsay Evidence.
- (e) Opinion Evidence.
- (f) Writings.
- (g) Real Evidence.
- (h) Attendance and Examination of Witnesses.
- (i) Weight, Effect and Sufficiency of Evidence.

II. PLEADING

- (a) Common Law Pleading.
- (b) Equity Pleading.
- (c) Code Pleading.

III. PRACTICE:

- (a) Commencement of Actions and Service of Papers.
- (b) Proceedings in Case of Default.
- (c) Preparation and Trial of Cases.
- (d) Proceedings with Reference to Entering and Enforcing Judgments.
- (e) Appellate Proceedings.

IV. LEGAL ETHICS:

- (a) Duties of Lawyers to the Courts.
- (b) Duties of Lawyers to each other.
- (c) Duties of Lawyers to Clients.
- (d) Duties of Lawyers to the Public.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

NOTE: Most of the law covered in the preceding volumes has been law that determines the substantive rights of the parties, and is technically known as Substantive Law. The law that is considered in this volume concerns itself not with the substantive rights of the parties but with the *legal machinery for working out and enforcing those rights*, and is technically known as Adjective Law.

I. EVIDENCE:

The law underlying the principle of the common law of evidence is that generally only those things can be stated by a witness which he can state of his own personal knowledge, and in regard to which he may be cross-examined by the other side. This is different from the rules of evidence prevailing in Europe, under which a man may state not only that which he knows of his own personal knowledge, but also that of which he has received information from third persons.

A is bringing action against B for assault and battery. B calls in his defense as a witness C. C states that, although he did not see the fight himself, he was told by Q, who did see the fight, that A had struck B and that that was why B hit A in return. Is C's evidence admissible?

III. PRACTICE:

A brings an action against B for breach of contract, and claims \$10,000 damages. B does not defend the action. Is A, without any further proceedings on his part, entitled to a judgment for \$10,000?

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 13th Volume, Text-Book Series

I. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW:

- 1. MAKING AND ENFORCING CONSTITUTIONS.**
- 2. FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES.**

- (a) Their History and Scope.
- (b) Political Rights.
- (c) Personal and Religious Liberty.
- (d) Protection to Persons Accused of Crime.
- (e) Due Process and Equal Protection of Law.
 - Procedure.
 - Police Power.
 - Taxation.
 - Eminent Domain.
- (f) Obligations of Contracts.

3. THE FEDERAL SYSTEM.

- (a) Federal and State Powers.
- (b) Express, Implied and Inherent Powers.
- (c) Principles of Interpretation. Rules of Construction.
- (d) Territories and Dependencies.
- (e) Regulation of Commerce.
- (f) Taxation and Commercial Regulation Distinguished.
- (g) Direct and Indirect Taxes.
- (h) Money and Banking.
- (i) Various Powers of Congress.
- (j) Treaty Powers.
- (k) Intergovernmental Relations.
- (l) Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Illustrations of the General Plan and Treatment in the Text

I. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW:

Land Tax: Perhaps the immediate product of land in its original and crude state ought to be considered as the land itself. Land, independently of its produce, is of no value. In the income tax case Mr. Choate in his argument invoked the principle that the highest interest in land that a man might in England obtain, was an estate, and that "if the entire beneficial use of it was granted, the land itself doth pass." On this principle the income tax was held to be a direct tax.

Can vested rights be disturbed under the police power without compensation?

Illustrative Case: A railroad is compelled to destroy and rebuild a bridge because a new drainage system requires a much wider channel. *Held*, that no compensation for the expense could be recovered. 200 U. S. 561.

EMINENT DOMAIN POWER:

Taking or damaging, *for public use*, contrasted with the destruction or impairment *under police power*.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Brief Synoptical Outline of the 14th Volume, Text-Book Series

I. STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION:

- (a) General and Special.
- (b) Construed Prospectively.
- (c) Determined by Constitution.
- (d) Retrospective, How Far Valid.
- (e) For Future Guidance.
- (f) Title Indicating Substance of an Act.

II. CHURCHES, CHURCH PROPERTY AND
RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES:

- (a) Under Ecclesiastical Law.
- (b) Relation to Jurisprudence.
- (c) Constitutional Provision.
- (d) In Relation to Public Schools.
- (e) In Relation to Corporations.

III. PENSIONS.

IV. PUBLIC LAND LAW:

- (a) Only Citizens Can Purchase.
- (b) State Titles.
- (c) Exemption from Taxation.
- (d) Land Grants to States.
- (e) Power of Congress to Govern.

V. PROCEDURE:

VI. GLOSSARY:

VII. INDEX.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

INDEX.

Note: The index is designed to be a suggestive outline, alphabetically arranged, of the contents of the work. For the assistance of the reader in finding points quickly the alphabetical order is followed even to the arrangement of the minor topics such as "mistake," "revocation," and "undue influence" under "Wills," although the divisions of these topics, as for instance "revocation," are arranged consecutively where they follow a logical sequence and where the topics under which they stand are a sufficient guide. All topics, however, which are at all likely to be the subject of independent search are arranged alphabetically. Abundant cross references enable the reader to approach quickly any subject from any side. Moreover the different occupations mentioned in the work appear in the index so that the reader can quickly ascertain what principles of law have been applied to his particular calling.

- WILLS Vol. VII, 33-75
 Aliens—capacity for making wills..... Vol. VII, 51
 Amendment—See Codicil
 Attesting clause Vol. VII, 64
 What facts should be stated Vol. VII, 64
 Effect on will of error in attestation
 clause Vol. VII, 64
 Attesting Witnesses Vol. VII, 60-8
 Who can witness a will Vol. VII, 65
 Louisiana Law—Special provision Vol. VII, 68
 Crime—not generally a bar to capacity..Vol. VII, 51
 Exception cited—sentence to state
 prison Vol. VII, 51
 Date and place—not generally necessary.Vol. VII, 60
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 Defective Will—made valid by duly exe-
 cuted amendment Vol. VII, 70
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 and symbols issued and left unrevoked
 is true concept Vol. VII, 33

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

INDEX.

WILLS

(continued)

Direction for drawing a will Vol. VII, 68-9
(Form good in any State except Louisiana.)

Testator should—

Write a simple, clear, and orderly statement.

Amend and correct until it expresses intent.

Use one side of successively numbered sheets.

Make no erasures, interlineations or cancellations.

Call in three witnesses not interested in the will.

Witnesses should not be members of family.

Bind permanently together the sheet of will.

Tell witnesses that it is his will.

Ask witnesses to attest signature.

Sign just under last word and in presence of all.

Affix a seal after signature while witnesses watch him.

Request witnesses to append their names and place of
residence to attestation clause.

Watch witnesses sign.

Model Forms—Edward H. Harriman and other forms.

Note: If executed in Louisiana, in addition to the above, will should be read to the three witnesses together. The above directions represent the maximum requirements for a valid will in any state. For example, in some states two witnesses only are necessary, etc.

Sample page of Indexing taken from "Wills" and illustrating features
never before worked out in any Index.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Photographic copy of Edward H. Harriman's will of 98 words (each word supposed to have represented a million dollars). This is one of the most remarkable private documents in American history.

I Edward H. Harriman of Arden in
the State of New York do make publish
and declare, this as and for my last Will
and Testament, that is to say,
— I give, devise and bequeath all my prop-
erty real and personal of every kind and
nature to my Wife Mary W. Harriman
to be hers absolutely and forever and
I do hereby nominate and appoint the said
Mary W. Harriman to be executrix of this
Will

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set
my hand and seal this eighth day of
June in the year nineteen hundred and
three

Edward H. Harriman

Signed, sealed, published, and
declared by the testator as and
for his Last Will and Testa-
ment in our presence, who
at his request and in his
presence and in the presence
of each other have each of
us hereunto subscribed our
names as witnesses —

Chambers at Parcory, 13 Park Ave., N.Y.,
C. C. Eggleston, 291 East 17th St. Flatbush L.J.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Partial Alphabetical List of Subjects Covered by Text Books.

Abatement, Abduction, Abstract of Title, Absolute and Personal Rights, Accident Insurance, Accommodation Paper, Accord and Satisfaction, Accounts, Accident, Acknowledgments, Actions, Act of God, Admiralty, Administration, Adultery, Adverse Possession, Agency, Agistors, Aliens, Alimony, Allegiance, Alteration of Writing, Amendments, Animals, Annuity, Anti-Truck Acts, Ante-Nuptial Contracts, Apportionment, Apprentices, Arbitration and Award, Arrest, Assault and Battery, Assignments, Associations, Assumpsit, Attachment, Attorney and Client, Auctions and Auctioneers, Baggage, Bail, Bailments, Banks and Banking, Bills of Credit, Bills of Exchange, Benevolent Associations, Bigamy, Bill of Rights, Bill of Sale, Bills of Lading, etc., Boarding Houses, Bonds, Boundaries, Boycott, Breach of Promise, Brokers, Building and Loan Associations, Building Restrictions, Burglary, Cattle, Carriers of Goods, Carriers of Passengers and Common and Connecting Carriers

Of All Liberal Education There Is None so Liberal in the Sense of Making a Man Really Free as a Knowledge of the Laws Under Which He Lives, by Which He Is Controlled and Thru Which He May Find Protection and Redress.
—Chas. F. Carusi, Dean
Nat. Univ. Law School,
Washington.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Partial Alphabetical List of Subjects—(Continued)

..

Every Means to Spread a Knowledge of Law Among the Laymen Should Be Encouraged.—Frank Irvine, Director and Dean, Cornell University College of Law.

Cer-
tifi-
cates of
Deposit,
Charities
and Charity,
Chattel Mort-
gage, Checks,
Choses in Action,
Christianity and
Religion, Citizenship,
Chancery and Equity
Practice, Churches and
Church Property, Civil
Damage Acts, Civil Rights,
Civil Service, Cloud on Title,
Clearing Houses, Clubs, Code
Pleading, Codicils, Community
Property, Composition with Cred-
itors, Compromise, Combination,
Commerce and Trade, Common Law,
Compulsory Education, Condemnation,
Conditional Sale, Conveyancing, Confes-
sions, Congress, Consideration, Corpora-
tions, Conspiracy, Constitutional Law, Con-
tempt, Contracts, Conversion, Copyright,
Counties and County Officers, Covenants,
Courts, Criminal Law, Creditors' Bill, Cross-
ings, Damage, Death by Wrongful Act, Debt,
Dedication, Deeds, Deposits, *De Facto* Corporations
and Officers, Divorce, District Court, Dower, Domestic
Relations, Declarations, Drunkenness, Easements,
Ecclesiastical Laws, Ejectment, Election, Elevators,
Elevated Railroads, Embezzlement, Eminent Domain.

*The Subjects Are
Indexed and Made
Instantly Available
to the Lay Reader
and Lawyer Alike.*

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Partial Alphabetical List of Subjects—(Continued)

Employer's Liability, Estates, Estoppel, Evidence, Executors and Administrators, Exemplary Damages, Exemptions, Expert and Opinion Evidence, Extortion, Extradition, False Imprisonment, Federal Courts, Fellow Servant, Fencees, Fines and Penalties, Fire Insurance, Fixtures, Fires, Floods, Foreclosure of Mortgages, Forgery, Franchises, Fraud and Deceit, Futures, Gambling Contracts, Garnishment, Gifts, Grand Juries, Government Bonds, Guaranty and Suretyship, Guardian and Ward, Habeas Corpus, Handwriting, Heirs, Highways, Homestead and Exemptions, Hotel and Guests, Hunting and Fishing Rights, Husband and Wife, Illegal, Immigration, Impossible and Void Contracts, Impeachment of Officers, Implied Trusts and Implied Warranties, Improvements, Indemnity Contracts, Income Tax, Indians, Infants, Inheritance Tax, Injunctions, Injuries, Insanity, Insol-

v e n -
c y.

*These Subjects Are
Cross-Referenced.
For Illustration See
Next Page.....**

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Partial Alphabetical List of Subjects—(Continued)

"I Thoroughly Approve of Your Plans in Carrying Legal Education to Every Public-Spirited Citizen." — Wm. E. Waltz, Dean Univ. of Me., College of Law.

In- sur- ance, Interest, Internation- al Law, Interstate Commerce, In- toxicating Liq- uors, Irrigation, Joint Tenants, Judg- ments and Decrees, Ju- dicial Notices and Sales, Joinder of Actions and Parties, Jurisdiction, Joint Stock Associations, Jury and Jury Trial, Jurisprudence, Landlord and Tenant, Labor Unions, Larceny, Lateral Support, Leases, Legal Tender, Legacies and Devises, Letters of Credit, Libel and Slander, License, Liens, Life Insurance, Light and Air, Limitation of Actions, Limited Partnership, Liquidated Damages, Littoral Rights, Loans, Local Option, Lost Papers, Lotteries, Malicious Interference and Prosecution, Mandamus, Marine Insurance, Mar- itime Liens, Marriage and Marriage Settlements, Martial Law, Master and Servant, Mechanics' Liens, Medical Jurisprudence, Military Law, Mines and Min- ing, Misrepresentation and Mistake, Money, Monopoly Trust and Restraint of Trade, Mortgages, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Securities, Murder and Man- slaughter, Mutual Insurance, National Banks, Navigation.	* If You Wish to Look Up the Subject "Mortgages," and Happen to Think of "Trust Deeds" the Index Under "Trust Deeds" Will Refer You to Mortgages.
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LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Partial Alphabetical List of Subjects—(Continued)

Negligence, Nuisances, Negotiable Paper, Occupancy, Ordinances, Ownership, Parent and Child, Parole Evidence, Partition, Partnership, Party Walls, Passengers, Patients, Payments, Pensions, Perjury, Photographs, Pledges, Pawn and Collateral Security, Pleading, Police Power, Polygamy, Pools, Postal Laws, Power of Attorney, Practice, Prescription, Presumption, Privacy and Privity, Private Ways, Privileged Communication, Property, Probate and Letters of Administration, Prohibition, Public Corporations and Public Officers, Public Policy, Public Ways, Streets and Roads, Questions of Law and Fact, Quasi Corporations, Quo Warranto, Railroads, Race, Rate, Real Property, Receivers, Religious Societies, Replevin, Rent, Reprieve, Pardon and Amnesty, Restraint of Trade, Riparian Rights and Boundaries, Rewards, Robbery, Sales, Schools, Seduction, Self Defense, Sentence and Punishment, Set-Off, Recoupment and Counter-Claim, Sheriffs and Constables.

"The Great Point Is to Give Copious Illustrations of Events and Transactions Arising in Daily Life and Showing How These Events and Transactions Are Regarded and Modified by the Application of the Rules of Law as Applied by the Courts."—Wm. E. Waltz, Dean Univ. Me., College of Law.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Partial Alphabetical List of Subjects—(Continued)

P u b - l i c L a n d , S t a t e L a n d , S h i p s , S h i p - p i n g , S t a t u t e o f F r a u d s , S t o c k a n d S t o c k h o l d e r s , S t r e e t R a i l w a y s , S t r e e t a n d S i d e w a l k , S t o c k E x c h a n g e , S t o l e n G o o d s , S t r i k e s a n d L o c k - O u t s , S u b p o e n a a n d S e r v i c e , S u n d a y s a n d H o l i - d a y s , S u f f r a g e , S u r e t y s h i p , T a x a t i o n a n d T a x , T e n e m e n t H o u s e s , T i t l e s , T e s t i m o n y , T e s - t a m e n t a r y C a p a c i t y , T h e a t r e a n d P u b l i c A m u s e m e n t P l a c e s , T i c k e t s a n d F a r e s , T i t l e a n d C o n v e y a n c i n g , T o r t , T o w n s a n d T o w n s h i p s , T r a d e M a r k s , T r a d e N a m e s , T r e a t i s e , T r e s - p a s s , T r o v e r a n d C o n v e r s i o n , T r u s t s E q u i t a b l e , T r u s t s a n d C o n s p i r a c i e s , T r u s - t e e s , U n d u e I n f l u e n c e , U . S . C o u r t s a n d J u r i s - d i c t i o n , U . S . C o u r t P r o c e d u r e , U s a g e , H a b i t a n d C u s t o m , U s u r y , V e n d o r s a n d P u r c h a s e r s , V e n d o r s ' L i e n s , V e r d i c t , V o i d a n d V o i d a b l e , W a g e r , W a i v e r , W a r , W a r e h o u s e a n d W a r e h o u s e C e r t i f i c a t e s a n d R e c e i p t s , W a r r a n t s , W a r r a n t y , W a s t e , W a t e r a n d W a t e r C o u r s e s , W a t e r W o r k s a n d W a t e r C o m p a n i e s , W h a r f s a n d W h a r f i n g e r s , W i n d i n g U p a n d R e - o r g a n i z a t i o n o f C o r p o r a t i o n s , W i t n e s s e s , W o m e n , W i l l s , e t c .	<i>C o n t a i n i n g t h e T h e o r y a n d P r i n c i p l e s o f L a w a n d S u p p l e m e n t e d W i t h P r a c t i c a l E x a m p l e s I l l u s t r a t i n g E v e n t s a n d T r a n s a c t i o n s L i k e l y t o A r i s e i n D a i l y L i f e .</i>
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LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

and the General Rules of Law Relating to

the various sciences, professions, arts, crafts, businesses and employments practiced by the different members of the community, including

Accountants, Auditors, Cashiers, Clerks and Messengers, Advertisers, Writers and Advertising Agents, Aerial Navigation, Agents, Representatives, Promoters, Apartment Houses, Tenants and Owners, Apothecaries and Druggists, Architects, Artists, Auctioneers, Bank Employees and Bank Officials, Bar Tenders and Proprietors, Saloon Keepers and Brewers, Barbers, Boarding House Proprietors, Builders, Contractors, Masons and Brick Layers, Butchers, Grocers and Caterers, Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Casualty Companies, Chemists Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers, Importers and Sellers, Clergymen, Clothiers, Coal Dealers, Commercial Agencies, Confectioners, Decorators, Dentists, Pawn Brokers, Detectives and Detective Agencies, Dispensaries and Hospitals, Distilleries, Distributors, Draughtsmen, Dressmakers, Electricians, Employment Agencies, Engineers, Farmers Florists, Factory Help Garage Proprietors, Jewellers, Justices of Peace, Kidnappers, Laundries, Libraries, Liverymen, Machinists.

"I am a Thorough Believer in the University Extension Idea and Your Work Will no Doubt Meet With Much Success."

*—Richardson, Dean
Brooklyn Law School.*

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

and the General Rules of Law Relating to (CONTINUED)

the various sciences, professions, arts, crafts, businesses and employments practiced by the different members of the community, including

Man-factur-
ers, Ma-
sons, Fra-
ternal Soci-
ties, Milliners,
Moving Pic-
tures, News
Agencies, News-
papers and Editors,
Opticians, Pawn Shops,
Photographers, Physi-
cians, Printers, Process
Servers, Policemen, Railway
Employees, Salesmen and
Clerks, Stenographers, Tailors,
Teachers, Telephone Operators,
Theatrical Managers and Agencies,
Travelling Salesmen, Undertakers,
Veterinarians, Warehousemen, Watch-
men, Wine and Liquor Merchants.

Every-day Law for all the People might be an appropriate title to express the nature of this work. The tradesman and artificer, the laborer and the financier alike will find the general rules governing his avocation, but these by no means circumscribe the every-day law which may become of vital importance to anyone. Anyone may be accused of crime, or may be a passenger, or may employ a doctor or a lawyer, or purchase and sell personal or real property, and therefore the orbit of necessary knowledge is by no means circumscribed by the narrow limits of ordinary daily occupations.

*The Science of Law
Should in Some Meas-
ure and in Some De-
gree Be Studied by Every
Free Citizen and Every
Free Man.*

—James Wilson.

—James De Witt Andrews.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

The home of the La Salle Extension University is located between 26th and 28th streets on Michigan Ave., Chicago. The Administration Building is admirably adapted to meet the needs of the institution. It was designed by Mr. Cobb an architect who also designed many of the buildings of the University of Chicago.

The officers of the University extend a cordial invitation to the members of the student body to visit its domicile as occasion may afford. They desire to become acquainted with as many friends of the University as is possible.

In order to give those who may not have an opportunity to visit the school in person an idea of our home, we present on the following pages a few of the interior views.

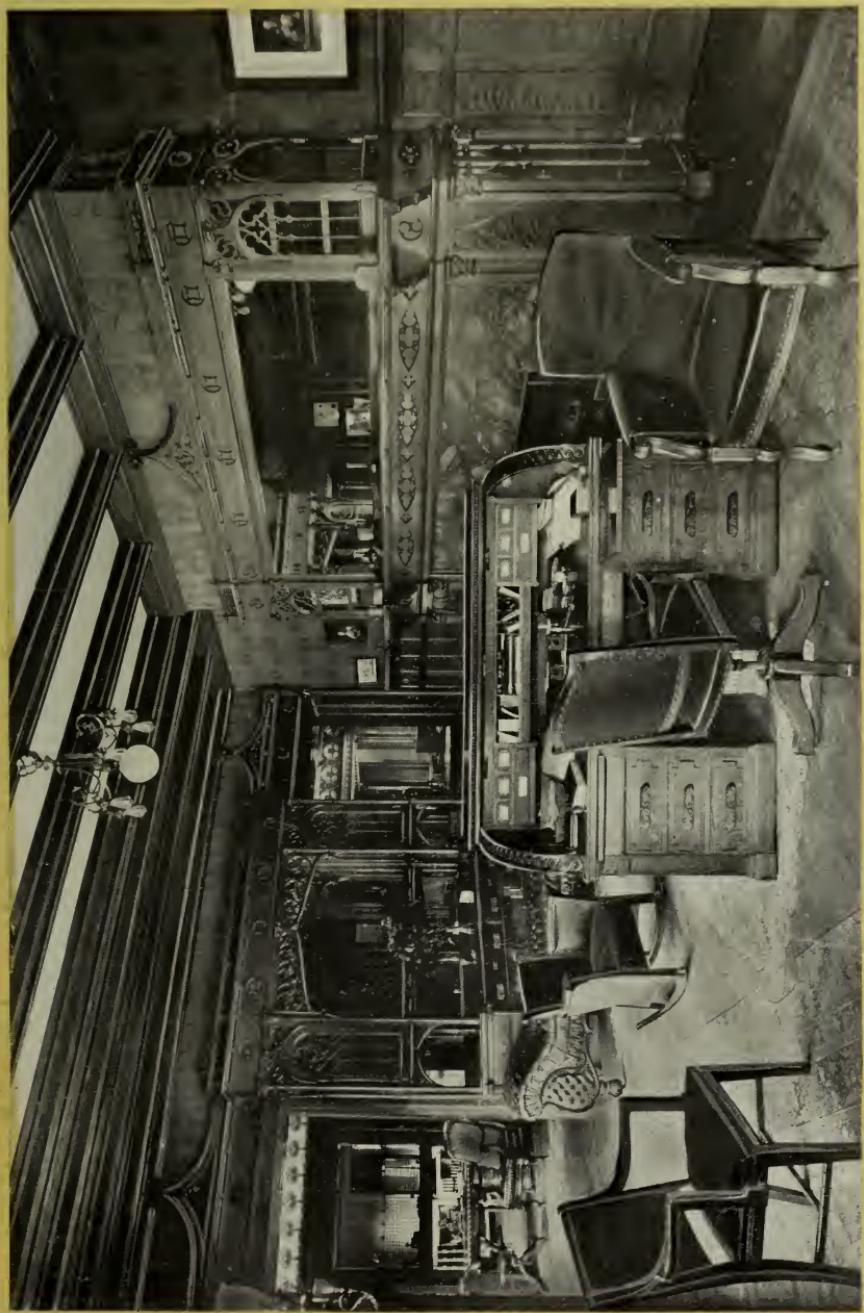
Executive Offices

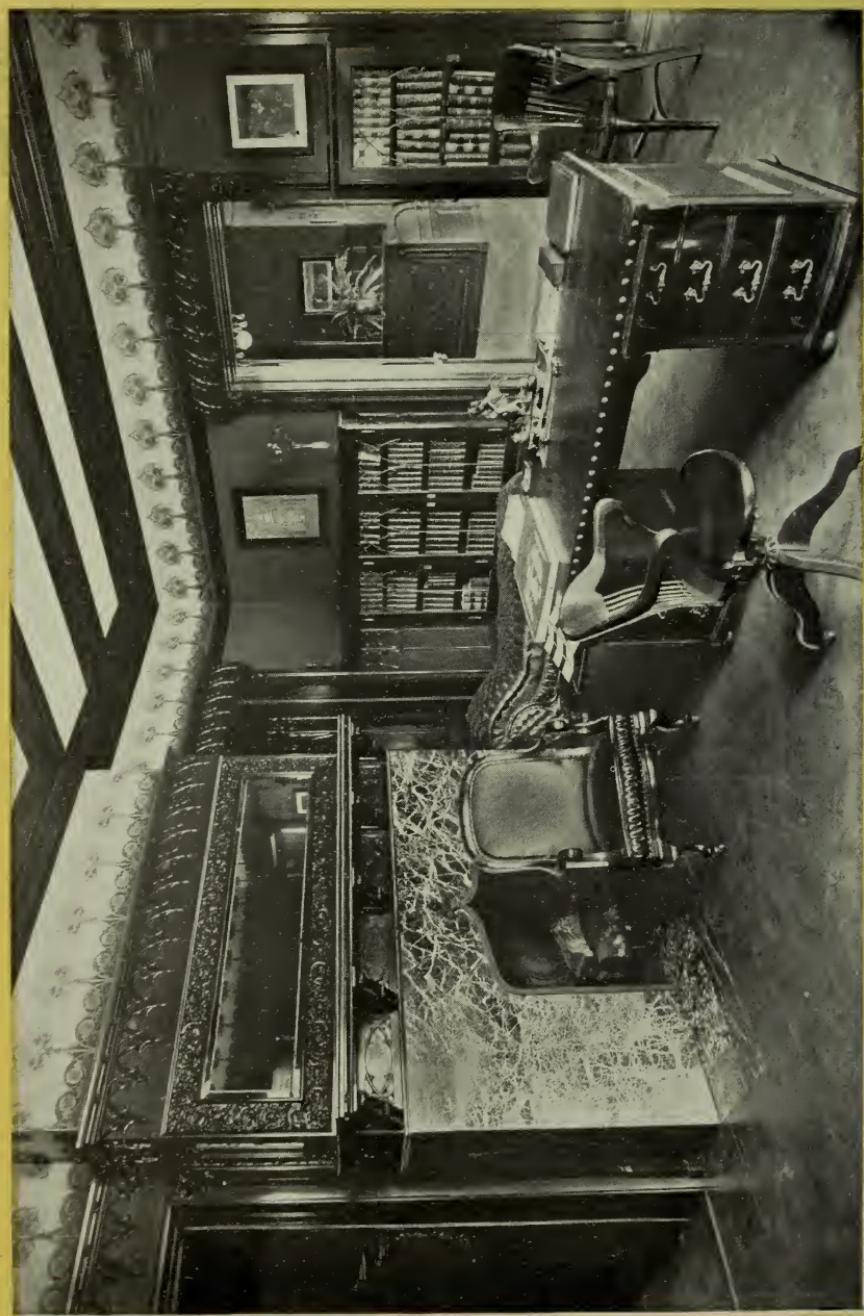
(A FEW INTERIOR VIEWS)

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO

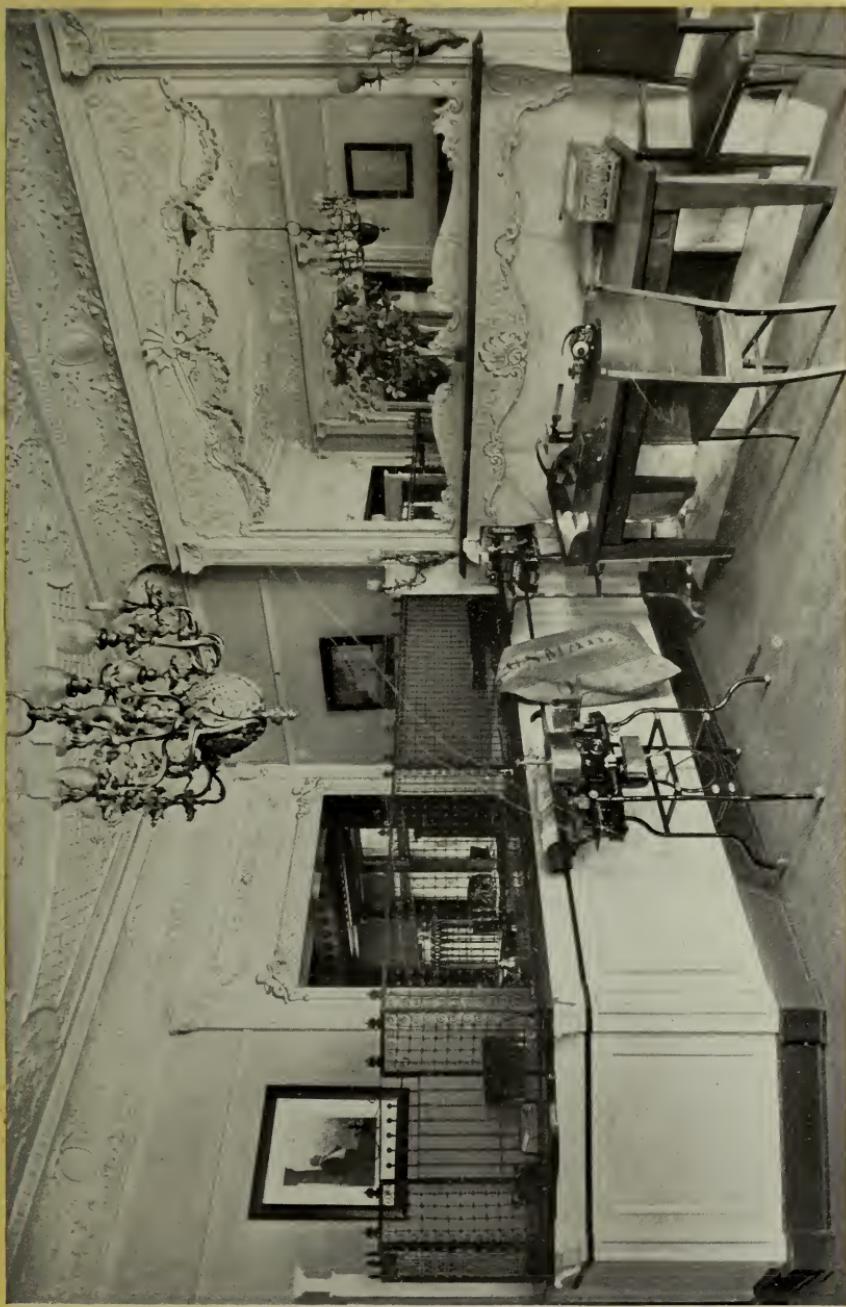












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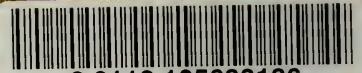
1910

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	..	..	..	..	..	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
30	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30
..

“The best and most important part of every man's education is that which he gives himself.”

— Gibbon

JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
31
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	..	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
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30	31



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